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COLONIAL REPORTS

Mauritius

1952

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFIC
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COLONY OF MAURITIUS

G.C. Smith Colonial Office

Annual Report

on

Mauritius

1952

Price : Rs. 6

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PART I

Review of 1952

The early days of 1952 were saddened by the tragic news, on the 6th of February, of the sudden and unexpected death of His Late Majesty King George VI. The sense of loss was even more profoundly felt by those who had seen the late King during the two days which His Majesty, then the Duke of York, spent in the Colony in June 1927, in the course of a voyage to Australia and New Zealand, accompanied by the Queen Mother, then the Duchess of York.

In the early months of the year the Colony had to deal with a recrudescence of a poliomyelitis epidemic which lasted for several months. Past experience and a comparatively light incidence of the disease itself, made this out-break less severe and the toll which it exacted on the youth of the island less heavy than might otherwise have been.

The year under review was however a prosperous one for the inhabitants generally. The climatic conditions during the year were reasonably good. Although the season was not as favourable as could be wished for the ripening of the cane, there were no cyclones and a sugar crop of 467,900 tons, (17,100 tons short of the record crop of 1951) was recorded. On the political side, steady progress was made in building up local Government institutions. There were also considerable development in educational and social services.

The revision of the salaries of Government servants which was started in 1951 was completed and in November, Mr. R. O. Ramage, C.M.G., submitted his report. His recommendations which were to have restrospective effect from July 1950 were accepted by the Legislative Council.

The Governor, Sir Hilary Blood, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K. St.J., LL.D. returned from leave via Ceylon where he embarked on H.M.S. " Loch Glendhu ", on the 9th of October, to visit the Lesser Dependencies. His Excellency called at Diégo Garcia, Agaléga, the Cargados Carajos Group and Rodrigues and returned to Mauritius on the 27th October. His Excellency discussed with the managers of the various Islands and the Magistrate and Civil

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Commissioner of Rodrigues various problems related to the development of the dependencies and, in particular, the welfare of the inhabitants.

The financial year which ended on the 30th of June, 1952, showed an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 8,750,000. What is conveniently known as surplus funds, that is the general revenue balance plus the fixed reserve, had risen at the beginning of the financial year 1952–53 to Rs. 35,000,000. The figure was Rs. 28,000,000 a year earlier. The continued prosperity of the Island was marked by an increase of Rs. 30,000,000, in 1952 in the value of imports. The overseas trade balance for the year was favourable. Exports exceeded imports by over Rs. 11,000,000.

Education, at all stages and ages, had a most flourishing year. At the primary stage new schools were completed, or were on the point of completion. Sites for new schools to be erected were approved. Good use was made of grants for books for primary students. Three school dental clinics were operating by the end of the year. Food yeast tablets were distributed to supplement the issue of free milk.

At the secondary stage, the new building for the Government Girls' Secondary School was begun, and a Head Mistress was found for this new institution.

An Education Officer was released from the Training College to plan adult education, continuation and evening classes. A report on technical education, in the Colony by the Director of Education, following a visit to the United Kingdom and East Africa was being studied. Work on the improved Training College was begun.

The camping arrangements which provide popular and healthy enjoyment for many young people were continued and their extension to the South was contemplated.

The experimental housing scheme at Riche-en-Eau, financed from the Labour Welfare Fund, was virtually finished. Most of the houses were occupied on a non-profit hire purchase basis. Apart from criticism of detail, the tenants appeared to be well satisfied with their homes. This experiment in building houses was completely successful, bearing in mind the limited object in view.

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Steady progress was being made at Nouvelle France. This project has provided Government with valuable information regarding organisation, costs, methods of building and prefabrication.

The building industry made rapid progress due to a wider distribution of technical knowledge, the importation of modern building plant and closer study of European methods.

Apart from a poliomyelitis epidemic, health conditions were generally satisfactory. The Malaria Eradication Scheme have resulted in the almost complete disappearance of Malaria and the apparent elimination of the vector of yellow fever—*Aedes aegypti*. A school medical service was started. A full scale Health Exhibition was held in November ; it was visited by 126,000 persons and proved a great success. The B.C.G. vaccination was continued. The Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the Dental Service continued to expand.

During the year under review, schemes for the improvements to water supplies, irrigation and roads, financed from Development and Welfare funds continued to make satisfactory progress.

The financial statements in Appendix I to this report show:—

(a) The reallocation of funds of the revised 10-Year Plan.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred up to the end of the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1952, and the sources from which funds were made available, viz:

From the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	Rs.	9,325,187
From Loan Funds		17,537,110
From Local Funds		16,055,640
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	Rs.	42,917,937

The following honours were conferred upon Mauritius residents during the year:—

NEW YEAR HONOURS

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

MONSIGNOR RICHARD MARY LEE, Vicar General of the Diocese of Port Louis, to be a member of the Fourth Class (Civil Division) of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

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Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

MR. JOHN CARTMELL, B.A. *(Oxon)*, Principal Auditor, to be a member of the Fifth Class (Civil Division) of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

MR. GOBURDUNSING LUCHMAN, Inspector of Primary Schools, to be a member of the Fifth Class (Civil Division) of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

MR. PIERRE TYACK, Accountant, Benarès Sugar Estate, to be a member of the Fifth Class (Civil Division) of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

British Empire Medal (Civil)

MR. ANTOINE GABRIEL BOSQUET, Storekeeper, Prisons Department, to be awarded British Empire Medal (Civil).

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

Knight Bachelor

DR. EDGAR LAURENT, C.M.G., M.D., Lic.-ès-Sc. Paris, D.T.M.&H.

Imperial Service Order

WILLIAM GEORGE PEASLEY, M.B.E., Comptroller of Customs.

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

NORMAN CRAIG, M.Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

MICHEL JEAN JOSEPH LAVAL RIVALLAND, Controller of Supplies.

MRS. ANNE MARIE ANDRÉ.

Colonial Police Medal

LOUIS MAXIME MAURICE, Superintendent of Police.

WILLIAM THOMAS LAMPORT, Sub-Inspector of Police.

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PART II

Chapter 1—Population

For statistical purposes, the population is divided into three classes:—

(a) the General Population, comprising Europeans and descendants of Europeans, and people of African and mixed origin ;

(b) the Indo-Mauritian proper, made up of Indian immigrants and their unmixed descendants ; and

(c) the Sino-Mauritian population consisting of immigrants from China and their descendants.

A Census of the population was taken on the 29th June, 1952 and the preliminary count gave the following results:—

	Population			
	General	*Indo-Mauritian*	*Sino-Mauritian*	*Total*
Males	76,657	164,212	9,322	250,191
Females	82,501	158,760	6,435	247,696
TOTAL	159,158	322,972	15,757	497,887

The population of Mauritius as at 31st December, 1952, was estimated at 509,800, exclusive of the members of the Royal Pioneer Corps who were in Military employment overseas.

The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths in 1952, was 16,673, as against 15,760 in 1951 and 16,657 in 1950.

In the General Population (including Sino-Mauritians) the increase was 4,915 and in the Indian Population 11,758.

Civilian arrivals in the Colony exceeded the departures by 409.

The average density of population for the whole island was 694 per square mile (calculated on the mid-year population).

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Births

The number of live births during the year was 24,120, an increase of 1,152 on the number for 1951 and an increase of 5,855 on the yearly average number of births for the decennal period ending with 1951:—

Population	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Male births per 1,000 female births*
General (including Sino-Mauritian)	3,845	3,634	7,479	1,058
Indo-Mauritian	8,379	8,262	16,641	1,014
Whole population	12,224	11,896	24,120	1,028

The following are the birth rates (per 1000 of the mid-year population) for the last five years:—

Population	*1948*	*1949*	*1950*	*1951*	*1952*
General (including Chinese).	35·8	37·3	40·7	42·0	42·6
Indo-Mauritian	47·3	51·0	54·8	50·5	51·3
TOTAL	43·1	46·0	49·7	47·5	48·2

Still-births, which are not included as either births or deaths numbered 1,575 (852 males and 723 females) corresponding to a rate of 6·5 per hundred live-births. During the year 1951 there were 1,401 still-births corresponding to a rate of 6·1

Deaths

Deaths registered in Mauritius numbered 7,447 corresponding to a rate of 15 per 1000 of the population. The month of maximum mortality was July with 742 deaths. In 1951 the highest monthly figure 683 was recorded in August ; in 1950 the maximum occurred in April: 619 deaths.

	General (including Sino-Mauritian)		*Indo-Mauritian*		*Total*	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
Number of deaths in 1952 ...	1,383	1,181	2,483	2,400	3,866	3,581
Rates per 1000 of mid-year population	16·0	13·2	15·1	15·1	15·4	14·4

The average death rates for the period 1943–52 were 19·9 for the General Population ; 23·6 for the Indo-Mauritian and 22·3 for the whole population.

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Infantile Mortality

Infantile mortality has decreased to a very considerable extent ; the following table shows the rate per thousand for the past five years:—

Year	Population		
	General (including Sino-Mauritian)	*Indo-Mauritian*	*Total*
1948	180·8	188·6	186·2
1949	88·5	92.0	91·0
1950	69·7	79·0	76·3
1951	85·1	82·7	83·5
1952	78·8	81·7	80·8

Marriages

The following table gives the number of marriages in the General and Indo-Mauritian populations for the last five years:—

	1948	*1949*	*1950*	*1951*	*1952*
General Population (including Sino-Mauritian) ...	1,335	1,366	1,400	1,457	1,628
Indo Mauritian Population	1,904	2,248	1,650	1,623	2,466
TOTAL	3,239	3,614	3,050	3,080	4,094

The marriage rate in each population for 1952 was higher than the corresponding average rates for the quinquennial period 1934–38. In the General Population it was 19 per cent above and in the Indo-Mauritian population it was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times this pre-war average rate.

Movement of the Civil Population*

	General			*Indo-Mauritian*			*Sino-Mauritian*			*Total*
	M	*F*	*T*	*M*	*F*	*T*	*M*	*F*	*T*	
Arrivals ...	2,885	1,535	4,420	670	239	909	444	273	717	6,046
Departures ...	2,847	1,397	4,244	719	255	974	288	131	419	5,637

*Includes :—

(*a*) the very small figure of engaged or discharged seamen.

(*b*) emigration and immigration to and from the dependencies but does not include movements of troops and locally enlisted servicemen.

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Chapter 2—Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The total number of manual workers in the Colony at the end of 1952 was approximately 135,000 of which 52 per cent were agricultural workers. The number of workers employed in various industries in 1952 compared with 1950 was as follows:—

	1950				1952			
	Men	*Women*	*Juveniles*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Juveniles*	*Total*
(*a*) *Sugar Industry*	35,249	15,525	4,732	55,506	38,027	12,658	3,498	54,183
(*b*) *Public Services*:—								
Government Departments	9,452	119	204	9,775	9,149	190	195	9,534
Town Councils	810	153	67	1,030	374	85	36	495
(*c*) *Other Industries*:—								
Aloe Fibre	351	318	99	768	555	531	143	1,229
Aerated Water Works	36	10	9	55	61	25	13	99
Bakeries	426	7	—	433	446	—	—	446
Building Contractors*	910	—	—	910	1,008	—	—	1,008
Bus Coach Builders	65	—	18	83	67	—	22	89
Cigarette Manufactories	64	156	—	220	99	200	1	300
Compounders	67	6	5	78	71	—	—	71
Distilleries	214	—	—	214	226	—	38	264
Docks	1,008	9	9	1,026	1,250	9	18	1,277
Electricity	321	—	9	330	343	—	7	350

*Does not include self-employed and privately employed workers.

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	1950				1952			
	Men	*Women*	*Juveniles*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Juveniles*	*Total*
(c) *Other Industries :—continued*								
Jewellery	172	—	78	250	195	—	126	321
Lime Kilns	280	252	8	540	345	258	33	636
Match Manufactories	47	106	36	189	12	20	4	36
Oil Industry	56	—	—	56	63	—	—	63
Printing Establishment	334	7	57	398	199	—	36	235
Salt Pans	94	49	7	150	54	34	14	102
Saw Mills	130	—	3	133	154	—	—	154
Shoe-making (Big Shops)	180	—	149	329	211	21	141	373
Stevedoring Companies	823	—	—	823	536	—	—	536
Tanneries	40	1	—	41	35	—	—	35
Tea Industry	401	414	366	1,181	427	514	444	1,385
Tobacco	718	732	353	1,803	777	784	387	1,948
Wine Industries	197	168	18	383	255	103	29	387
Workshops (Motor)	303	—	145	448	374	—	155	529
Workshops (Other)	570	—	68	638	831	6	66	903
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	53,318	18,032	6,440	77,790	56,144	15,438	5,406	76,988

The balance of the total figure shown above and the total figure detailed in the list is made up of self-employed craftsmen, unskilled journeymen, domestic servants, shop-keepers, shop-assistants and office workers.

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The sugar industry, the main industry of the island, employed on an average 54,183 workers in 1952. The seasonal fluctuation in this industry between the average inter-harvest employment and average harvest employment amounted to 17·4 per cent as shown by the following figures:—

	During inter-crop		*During crop*	
Artisans and Drivers ...	4,223		4,330	
LABOURERS :—				
Males	30,404		37,097	
Females	11,915		13,401	
Juveniles	3,301		3,694	
		45,620		54,192
TOTAL ...		49,843		58,522

The secondary industries of the Island, of which the more important are aloe fibre extraction, alcohol distilling from molasses and the manufacture of tea and tobacco, provided employment for some 4,077 skilled workers, 4,517 unskilled males, 2,505 females and some 1,677 juveniles. The public services employed 2,851 skilled workers and 6,672 unskilled men, 275 women and 231 juveniles. The number of persons employed in industries and the public services was registered as 76,988 of whom 11,205 were skilled workers, 44,939 unskilled men, and 20,844 women and juveniles.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

The value of the sugar annually exported from Mauritius represents, on an average, more than 97 per cent of the total value of all exports from the Colony. Thus the sugar industry governs the entire economy of the Island ; it embraces not only all those persons directly or indirectly interested in the planting of sugarcane and in the manufacture of sugar and its by-products, and interested in the financing of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of the product, but also affects, very largely, the public revenue and those classes of people such as merchants and bankers, whose business is mainly connected therewith.

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Much of the estate work is still of a manual nature, though mechanization of field work is being pushed as rapidly as imports of bulldozers, rotary ploughs and tractors and the rocky nature of the soil, permit. Because of this latter factor it is unlikely that the industry can ever become fully mechanized. So long as Mauritius grows sugar there will be a place for the hand hoe, cutting knife and sickle.

Other Occupations

Other occupations include the aloe fibre *(Furcroea Gigantea)* industry, which produces fibre for making bags for the sugar industry ; the tea industry, which is at present operating on a comparatively small scale and producing tea for local consumption ; tobacco growing ; food crops and the cultivation of vegetables ; and the rearing of milch cows and livestock on a small scale.

Minor industries include fishing, sawmills, garages, workshops, salt pans, lime kilns, furniture, charcoal burning, match manufacture, the preparation of hides and skins, tanning and boot and shoe manufacture, clothing and shirt manufacture and printing.

Apart from agricultural and industrial occupations, many of the population are employed as clerical workers, both in commerce and Government service, and as domestic servants.

There is full employment among agricultural workers during the five months crop season of the year, but unemployment does exist amongst this category of workers, in certain areas, at certain times, for the remaining period of the year ; and effort is usually made, through the machinery of the Local Employment Committees, to alleviate unemployment by the issue of permits to recruit labourers by lorry transport from localities where there is unemployment ; if these means also fail, relief work may be started as a temporary measure. Government Departments employing labour are required to reserve, as much as possible, their major works for the intercrop season. Government Departments recruit their labour through the Employment Registration Bureau and when workers are discharged from employment, they are referred to the Bureau for registration as unemployed. Thus, a control of the unemployment situation and the means of alleviating it are assured, at least temporarily.

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The number of unemployed persons and the number of workers placed for the year 1952 were as follows:—

1952	*Unemployed Persons*	*Placings*
January ...	2,315	568
February ...	1,348	486
March ...	1,423	410
April ...	1,406	327
May ...	1,047	379
June ...	964	253
July ...	1,037	396
August ...	704	311
September ...	828	432
October ...	900	361
November ...	938	368
December ...	872	251
	13,782	4,542
Average registration p.m. ...	1,148	Average placings p.m. 379
1951		
Average registrations per month	1,715	Average placings per month ... 459

As it will be seen, the relative placings have increased from 27 per cent to 32 per cent. This is largely due to more private employers making use of the employment exchanges.

Migrant Labour

There is no migrant labour problem in Mauritius.

Emigrant Labour

During the year 1952, 228 workers were recruited through the Employment Registration Bureau in accordance with the Free Emigration Regulations (Government Notice No. 156 of 1951) to take up employment in the following countries:—

Madagascar	178
Nyasaland	4
Pakistan	1
Portuguese East Africa	3
Réunion	1
Rhodesia	7
Tanganyika	34
Total	228

Before leaving the Colony, an emigrant must obtain an Emigration Certificate from the Regional Controller of the area in

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which the emigrant resides, and such certificate is granted after the following conditions have been fulfilled:—

(1) The emigrant shall have registered at an Employment Registration Bureau as a person seeking employment.

(2) The emigrant shall have completed a questionnaire in the form set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

(3) The Regional Controller shall have satisfied himself, within the means at his disposal, that:—

(a) the proposed contract of service of the emigrant is fair and reasonable, and makes sufficient provision for his dependent relatives in Mauritius ;

(b) the contract of service will be valid in the country of employment ;

(c) the emigrant is aware—

(i) of the general conditions of living in the country of employment ;

(ii) of his rights as a British subject ; and,

(iii) of the steps to be taken if he should at any time wish to return to Mauritius.

(4) The emigrant must, if so required by the Regional Controller, submit himself for examination, at Government expense, by a duly qualified medical officer selected in that behalf by the Regional Controller.

(5) The emigrant must, if so required, submit himself to a trade test under such conditions as the Regional Controller may prescribe, provided that such emigrant may be allowed all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him for the purpose of undergoing such test.

Wages

The level of wages is largely determined by the rates prevailing in the sugar industry. In this industry minimum rates of wages for workers of the artisan category (represented by the General Workers' Union) and for labourers (represented by the Mauritius Amalgamated Labourers' Association) are negotiated by collective bargaining between the two unions and the employers' organisation, the Sugar Producers' Association. An agreement concluded in July 1951 effective for a period of two and a half years provides for the cost of living bonus paid to sugar estate

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workers to fluctuate with the cost of living index prepared by the Labour Department and for a bonus to be paid at the end of the year, based on the price of sugar and the size of the crop. The principle of collective bargaining has also been adopted by dock workers, by workers in the electricity supply companies, workers of the artisan category who are members of the General Workers' Union and the respective Employers' Organisations. The wages of workers in most other industries are thought to be sufficiently protected, in general by the minimum rates payable in the sugar industry, because of the element of competition for labour. In certain industries, however, where the trade union organisation is weak and incapable of fully representing the interests of its members, recourse has been had to orders issued under the Minimum Wage Ordinance. Orders of this nature have been issued in respect of workers in the printing trade, and at the end of the year the conditions of employment of messengers, female factory workers, domestic servants and passenger road transport workers were under consideration by Minimum Wage Boards.

Wage rates in the sugar and other industries are complicated by subdivision into diffrent categories of work and different categories of worker. Typical rates are:—

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Monthly Employees

Labourers :—		
Men...	Class I	Rs. 43.50 per month plus Rs. 6.00 ,, (Regularity Bonus)
Women and Young persons	Class I	Rs. 28.85 per month
Children		Rs. 20.08 per month
Artizans		Rs. 55 to Rs. 147 per month

Overtime, sickness allowance, house accommodation, paid holidays, annual leave and maternity allowance are also provided for:—

Daily Workers

Labourers :—		
Men...	Class I	Rs. 2.48 per day
Women and Young persons	Class I	Re. 1.24 per day
Children	Class I	Re. 0.69 per day
Artisans		Rs. 2.05 to Rs. 3.45 per day

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A cost of living allowance at the rate of 45 per cent on basic wage is paid to all workers employed in the sugar industry. An end of crop bonus ranging from ½ month to 3 months' wages is also granted to all monthly employed persons depending upon the size of the crop and the price obtained for sugar.

Other Industries

	Rs. c		Rs. c.
Dock workers	92 84	to	222 80 per month
	3 20	,,	6 10 per day
Artisans	65 00	,,	266 00 per month
	2 58	,,	9 00 per day
Printing workers ...	3 75	,,	6 56 per day
Shop assistants	60 00	,,	160 00 per month

The above rates are inclusive of cost of living allowance.

Hours of Work

In all cases where workers are employed upon a time-basis, the day is 8 hours long, but where employed upon a task or piece work basis it may be only 5 hours. Government office hours are from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with half an hour's break for lunch. Business offices and most of the shops in Port Louis follow more or less the same time-table.

Cost of Living

The following tables show the cost of living indices for different income groups of the population during the year 1952:—

Agricultural Labourers (Base 1946=100)

January ...	150·1	July	150
February ...	152·4	August ...	150·4
March ...	153·8	September ...	148·9
April	153	October ...	148·1
May	152·4	November ...	147·2
June	151·2	December ...	152·3

Other than Agricultural Labourers (Base 1939=100)

	Manual Workers		*Higher Income Groups*			
	Labourer	*Artisan*	*Rs. 100–300*	*Rs. 300–550*	*Rs. 550–1,000*	*Over Rs. 1000*
January	394	348	331	313	300	275
February ...	400	354	337	319	306	279
March	404	357	340	322	309	282
April	403	356	338	320	307	280
May	402	355	337	319	306	279
June	399	353	336	318	305	279
July	396	351	334	317	304	278
August	397	352	335	318	305	278
September ...	394	350	333	316	302	276
October	391	348	331	314	300	275
November ...	389	346	329	312	299	275
December ...	405	356	334	315	299	274

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The Labour Department

Perhaps the Labour Department can trace some link in the past with the office of the Protector of Slaves, for that office was succeeded by the bureau of the Protector of Immigrants, and, when immigration had ceased, the Poor Law Commissioner occupied the building and also administered the law. This law was thoroughly revised in 1878, again in 1922 and in 1938. The same year an ordinance legalized the existence of associations in restraint of trade, and the Director of Labour was given certain powers for regulating the settlement of industrial disputes. The Labour Ordinance, 1938, provided for the appointment of a Director of Labour and staff, in order to " perform all duties imposed and exercise all powers conferred " on him by this ordinance. The title of Director of Labour was later amended to that of Labour Commissioner.

The present Labour Commissioner was recruited overseas ; three Assistant Commissioners and the rest of the staff were recruited locally. The field staff consists of thirteen Labour Officers including one woman officer, who is particularly responsible for housing conditions ; a statistician and an officer specialised in accident-prevention when power-driven machinery is used industrially.

Amongst the senior officers, duties are divided functionally, e.g., conciliation, trade union relations, law-enforcement, safety, health and welfare, sufficiency of employment ; but amongst the junior officers duties are divided territorially, and they are responsible under the senior officer to whom they are attached for whatever duties are allotted to them in their particular districts, These District Labour Officers, each of whom is required to follow a Labour Officers' training course in the United Kingdom, perform a most important task because, being in close and continuous contact with the mass of the workers, they can help the worker to understand and make use of the labour laws and sometimes to grasp economic laws, though as a rule the man in the Mauritius street prefers to lay the blame for economic difficulties on individuals known to him, rather than on distant and world-wide events.

Keen officers have also raised the importance of two branches of the Labour Department, the Labour Exchanges and the inspection of camps and factories. The Labour Exchange Manager has followed a course of training in the United Kingdom and has introduced here such part of what he learnt as can be applied to a small island. The result during the year as may be seen from the figures on page 13 are satisfactory.

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Reports dealing with the inspection of camps and factories are prepared and copies of the relevant portions are sent to the employers concerned, with a request for early action. These letters are followed up by further inspections and a warning of prosecution if no action is taken by the employer.

Many sugar estates house part of their labour force on the estate and a group of such lodgings is called a camp. Under the Labour Ordinance the state of these camps must not fall below a certain standard and it is the duty of the Labour Department to inspect the camps from time to time. This is now being done very thoroughly by a woman-officer specially appointed for the purpose.

Safety, Health and Welfare

The Labour Department has a Safety, Health and Welfare Branch under the charge of an Assistant Labour Commissioner with a subordinate staff of two Inspectors under his orders, i.e., a Factory Inspector and a Camp Welfare Officer performing the following duties:—

(1) A Factory Inspector is charged with the inspection of factories and machinery to ensure the safety, health and welfare of employees under the Factory Ordinance, 1946. This officer enforces:—

(a) the general safety provisions regarding fencing of machinery, hoists, vessels containing dangerous liquids, the maintenance of floors and stairs, dangerous fumes in confined spaces, inflammable dust, vapours and substances, fire precautions and the inspection of steam boilers, steam and air receivers, chains, cranes and lifting tackles ;

(b) the general health provisions dealing with cleanliness, overcrowding, cubic space, temperature, ventilation, lighting, drainage and sanitary conveniences ;

(c) the general welfare provisions dealing with messrooms, cloakrooms, washing facilities, wholesome drinking water, sitting facilities and first aid arrangements ;

(d) the general provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 13 of 1931 and subsequent amendments) ; and

(e) the provisions of the Women, Young persons and Children Ordinance (No. 37 of 1934) regarding night work of women and young persons employed in industry and minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

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(2) A female Camp Welfare Officer charged with the inspection of quarters of workers housed by employers and the inspection of estate dispensaries and hospitals where these workers are given free medical attention under the provisions of the Labour Ordinance (No. 47 of 1938).

This officer enforces the housing regulations dealing with the size of rooms, their openings, kitchens, bathroom and latrine accommodation, water-supply, camp yard sanitation, overcrowding and payment of maternity benefits to employed women in confinement cases.

Efforts made by her to obtain a higher standard of housing, better sanitary conditions and better water supply have yielded gratifying results in the majority of the cases.

Efforts are also made by this branch of the Department under the provisions of the Shop Hours' Ordinances, No. 3 of 1942 and No. 56 of 1945, to ensure the health and welfare of all the shop-employees of the island in so far as weekly half-holiday, ventilation, temperature, lighting, sitting facilities, washing facilities, sanitary conveniences, messrooms and meal times are concerned.

A Safety, Health and Welfare Committee has been appointed and meets from time to time for the discussion of safety, health and welfare measures.

Industrial Training

No vocational training scheme has yet been set up in this Colony. Government departments and private firms make the best arrangements they can to train their junior staff and to give their senior staff additional experience.

Apprenticeship Schemes.—The Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1946, provides for the regulation of employment of apprentices and under this ordinance, the heavy engineering trade, the automobile repairs, and the printing industry have been designated.

Apprenticeship committees meet regularly for the discussion of questions dealing with apprentices and their welfare.

The Employment Registration Bureau, which was opened at the beginning of the year 1949, is organized in three main centres and ten sub-centres. The Manager of the Bureau is also the Statistician of the Labour Department.

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The Employment Branch of the Reabsorption Office which was responsible for the resettlement of ex-servicemen was amalgamated with the Employment Registration Bureau in September 1950. The Bureau has on its staff two placing officers, five interviewing officers, two travelling interviewing officers and twelve clerks.

The purpose of the Bureau is to put employers seeking workers in touch with workers seeking employment. The worker is classified on the basis of an evaluation of all his occupational qualifications as shown by work-experience, training and personal characteristics ; workers are also trade-tested whenever and wherever necessary and are graded accordingly. Vocational guidance is given to certain categories, especially to demobilised ex-servicemen.

Government department vacancies which must be filled by local recruitment outside the service and which are not filled after advertisement by a Board of Selection, are filled by the Employment Registration Bureau.

Labour Organisations

Labour has organised itself into 48 associations of trade unions composed of 23 associations of employees (including one General Workers Union in Rodrigues), 8 of employers, 14 of Government servants and 3 of persons either working for themselves or hiring out their services. The total membership on the rolls is given as 27,900, of which 18,039 are paid-up members.

Of these the most important workers' organisations are:—

	No. shown on roll	*No. who have ceased to be members*	*No. of members on 31.12.52*
Sugar Industry Staff Employees Association	570	—	570
General Port and Harbour Workers Union	2,199	379	1,820
Mauritius Government Manual Workers' Union	1,456	298	1,158
General Workers' Union	4,109	3,030	1,079
Government Servants and Employees' Association	1,311	330	981
Railway Workers Union	514	40	474
Government Teachers' Union	469	357	112
Aided Primary School Teacher's Union ...	512	208	304
Mauritius Amalgamated Labourers' Association	9,477	2,749	6,728
Senior Professional Civil Servants Association	119	4	115
Mauritius Agricultural Workers' Union ...	2,152	1,170	982

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The most important employers organisations are:—

	No. of members on 31.12.52
Sugar Producers' Association	29
Federation of Port and Harbour Employers	12
Tobacco Producers' Syndicate	58
Planters' Association	1,422

There were no labour stoppages in 1952, all minor disputes were settled amicably almost invariably on the advice of Labour Officers.

Legislation

The main legislation affecting labour relations is:—

The Labour Ordinance	No. 47 of 1938.
The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance	No 33 of 1952.
The Women and Young Persons and Children Ordinance	No. 37 of 1934, No. 16 of 1935, No. 43 of 1945, No. 5 of 1952.
The Factories Ordinance	No. 42 of 1946.
The Shop Hours Ordinance	No. 3 of 1942, No. 56 of 1945 and No. 72 of 1946.
The Shops (Amendment) Ordinance	No. 9 of 1952.
The Industrial Associations Ordinance ...	No. 7 of 1938.
The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance ...	No. 13 of 1931 as variously amended, No. 64 of 1947, No. 78 of 1952.
The Employment Exchange Ordinance ...	No. 67 of 1947.
The Trades Disputes Ordinance	No. 68 of 1947.
The Minimum Wages Ordinance	No, 36 of 1950.
The Apprenticeship Ordinance	No. 13 of 1946.
The Recruitment of Workers Ordinance ...	No. 3 of 1938.
The Emigration Ordinance	No. 12 of 1933.
The Printing Workers (Minimum Wage Order)	No. 136 of 1952.

The Ex-servicemen's Welfare Fund

In common with other countries, Mauritius has had to provide machinery for the resettlement in civil life of the thousands of men and women who were on active service during the war. A National Service Office, which functioned until the end of June 1948, consisted of two branches: the Reabsorption Office and the Occupational Registration. The latter has been closed down and the Reabsorption Office has been divided into two sections: the Emploment Branch and the Assistance Branch. The Employment Branch has been amalgamated with the Employment Registration Bureau. The assistance branch is under a supervisor responsible to the Ex-servicemen's Welfare Fund Committee. This committee is responsible for the distribution of approximately Rs. 400,000 annually with the object of resettling ex-servicemen in civil life. Help is limited to those who served in the Forces during the war years, but there are still about 10,000 ex-servicemen who qualify as applicants. Help usually takes the form of providing tools,

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paying off debts, paying transport to find work, paying for medical benefits not obtainable from the Government hospitals, paying for retraining and similar purposes.

Chapter 3—Public Finance and Taxation

The following tables give a comparison under main heads of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years ended 30th June, 1939, 1951 and 1952:—

REVENUE

Head	Year ended 30th June		
	1939	1951	1952
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Customs	5,902,101	14,144,710	20,753,495
2. Port, Harbour and Light Dues ...	549,500	1,020,156	1,243,386
3. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ...	6,510,242	34,770.847	20,578,530
4. Income Tax	—	—	27,113,374
5. Fees of Court or Office and Payments for specific Services ...	851,782	3,308,242	4,080,276
6. Reimbursements	1,446,273	2,069,800	2,290,847
7. Rent of Government Properties ...	229,221	535,325	553,930
8. Interest	486,474	799,553	994,467
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	328 054	931,354	2,610,858
10. Posts and Telegraphs	370,610	1,250,587	898,626
11. Land Sales	329	1,501	3,380
12. Special Revenue	788,462	1,457,801	1,143,592
13. Railways	371,932	25,896	347,935
Colonial Development Fund ...	15,858	—	—
TOTAL	17,850,838	60,315,772	82,612,696

The Heads which call for comment when comparing the 1951–52 with the 1950–51 figures are Heads 1, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 13.

Head 1—The excess under this Head is largely due to the steady increase in the import and export trades.

Heads 3 and 4 (which was formerly included in Head 3). The total increase under these two Heads is mainly due to the yield of income tax on companies and individuals and the increase in the consumption of country liquor and tobacco.

Head 5—The excess is due to the increased number of contraventions and other cases brought before Court and larger sales of timber from Crown lands.

Head 9—The excess is due to the Currency Note Income Account.

Head 13—The excess is due to the value of demolished assets.

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EXPENDITURE

Head	Year ended 30th June		
	1939 Rs.	*1951* Rs.	*1952* Rs.
1. Public Debt	2,292,014	2,392,224	2,834,592
2. Pensions and Gratuities	1,695,428	4,687,489	5,024,593
3. Governor	82,659	106,224	113,256
4. Accountant General	197,112	224,122	201,146
5. Agriculture	542,286*	894,214	1,054,863
6. Audit	79,185	118,264	113,883
7. Central Administration	88,893	491,511	574,933
8. Central Statistical Office	—	47,611	77,111
9. Civil Aviation...	—	240,376	233,262
10. Customs and Excise	—	738,985	781,151
Customs, Port and Marine	613,206	—	—
11. Development and Welfare	—	500,000	500,000
12. District Administration	—	57,701	89,354
13. Ecclesiastical	211,914	198,607	198,707
14. Education	1,441,411	4,694,042	5,576,999
15. Electricity	178,248	1,173,207	1,634,712
16. Fire Services	—	319,571	270,436
17. Forests	203,331	1,186.614	1,136,525
18. Granary	79,422	189,398	154,172
19. Harbour and Quays...	143,755	737,804	962,818
20. Health...	1,477.202	4,475,201	5,447,097
21. Income Tax	—	—	153,180
Poll Tax	—	108,957	—
22. Judicial	402.390	556,107	607,577
23. Labour	770,307	256,546	271,553
24. Legal	99,564	97,383	100,680
25. Legislature	12,889	253,898	268,913
26. Mauritius Institute (Public Library and Museum)	17,115	39,999	42,247
27. Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force ...	—	84,732	63,296
28. Military	935,903	1,010,709	1,008,310
29. Miscellaneous...	1,107,217	1,355,931	1,582,242
30. Observatory	41,543	126,028	138,554
31. Police	970,903	2,147,646	2,557,888
32. Posts and Telegraphs	322,521	1,125,722	1,002,063
33. Printing Office	107,772	340,256	459,676
34. Prisons and Industrial School ...	213,039	573,940	644,610
35. Public Assistance	—	1,577,163	1,941,535
36. Public Works and Surveys	340,007	1,067,194	1,173,513
37. Public Works Annually Recurrent..	1,039,379	2,421,273	3,367,790
38. Public Works Extraordinary ...	228,204	1,193,373	1,844,097
39. Railways	765,444	1,902,713	1,886,282
40. Registrar General	113,897	134,193	137,256
41. Special Expenditure...	6,788,462	429,568	4,219,412
42. Subventions	—	1,217,592	2,242,497
43. Emergency Services...	—	13,014,924	20,242,433
Development and Welfare	—	1,300,000	—
Municipal	398,317	—	—
Loan Redemption	—	—	926,220
TOTAL	24,000,939	55,809,012	73,861,434

* Includes Rs. 30,223 Colonial Development Fund expenditure.

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Comparing the 1951–52 figures with those of 1950–51, the following call for comment:—

Head 1—Excess due to interest on loan raised in England in connection with the Mauritius Development and Welfare Loan 1965–68.

Head 2—Excess due to increase in pensions (including Widows' and Orphans' pensions and gratuities).

Head 5—Excess due to a general increase of expenditure under the various subheads as a result of the increasing activities of the Agricultural Department.

Head 7—Increase mainly due to technical improvement of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service.

Head 14—Increase due to grants to aided schools, increase of scholarship allowances, of school equipment and furniture, expansion of the Girls' Secondary School and residential school camps.

Head 15—Late execution of indents.

Head 19—Overtime due to a greater number of vessels entering and leaving the harbour after official hours, increased consumption and increase in prices of fuels, major repairs to hull of steam mooring lighter and other marine equipment.

Head 20—Late execution of 1950–51 indents for drugs and other new apparatus.

Head 29—Expenses in connection with the Census, increase in number of remittances to Crown Agents and in number of officers taking approved courses of study.

Head 31—Increase in clothing and equipment, purchase of Police dogs, travelling of inspectors and payment of bicycle allowances and expenses incurred for registration of bicycles.

Head 33—Excess due to rise in price of paper and materials, to late execution of indents and to rehabilitation of plant and type.

Head 35—Excess due to charitable institutions and institutional grants, and to outdoor relief expenses.

Heads 36, 37 and 38—(Public Works Department). General increase in the activities of the Department e.g., erection of new buildings for Government, repairs to Terre Rouge canal and general repairs to roads due to increase in traffic.

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Head 41—Excess due to loans to Agricultural Bank and to covering of capital deficit of the Post Office Savings Bank, including depreciation on investments of Post Office Savings Bank funds.

Head 42—Increase due to contribution towards cost of Municipal services and Township Councils and to other various institutions (local and abroad).

Head 43—Excess mainly due to increase in war bonus paid to all Government employees.

Public Debt

The Public Debt of the Colony on the 30th June, 1952, was Rs. 67,840,678. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of Rs. 10,694,102.

Local loan issues accounted for Rs. 18,530,000 of the Public Debt as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Mauritius Loan, 1922	5,000,000
Agricultural Bank Loan (No. 1) 1937 ...	1,700,500
Agricultural Bank Loan (No. 2) 1937 ...	1,600,000
Mauritius War Loan, 1941	4,000,000
Mauritius Loan, 1961	3,157,500
Mauritius Development and Welfare Loan 1971-81	3,072,000
TOTAL	18,530,000

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

(Omitting Special Funds deposited in the Public Treasury).

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Other Governments ...	200,289	Advances		24,544,773
Deposits	2,562,723	Cash Balance etc.	10,339,910	
Mauritius Development and Welfare Fund ...	21,413,948	Joint Colonial Fund ...	21,080,000	
Loan Funds unexpended	176,704	Investments ...	18,067,975	
Reserve Fund	12,000,000		49,487,885	
General Revenue Balance	23,092,111	Deduct balances of Special Funds etc. in the hands of the Accountant General..	14,586,883	34,901,002
TOTAL	59,445,775	TOTAL		59,445,775

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Main Heads of Taxation and their Yield

	1950–51	1951–52
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs: Import Duties	14,139,416	20,723,472
Export Duties	5,294	30,023
Excise duty on rum	3,808,729	4,860,681
Tobacco Excise	4,591,856	5,364,752
Licence Duties	3,684,909	4,054,314
Income Tax (Individuals)	7,416,018	11,383,665
Companies Tax...	9,899,559	15,728,894
Excess Profits Tax	6,682	814
Tax on Sweepstakes and Lotteries	880,883	1,029,937

Customs Tariff

The schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance comprises three main sections: Import Duties ; Exemptions ; and Export Duties.

Import duty is levied under 90 main items, and is calculated on an *ad valorem* or a specific basis according to the nature of the article. Provision is made in a number of cases for the imposition of a preferential tariff on goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom and certain other territories, but admission of the goods to preference is dependent on the production of certain supporting evidence including prescribed certificates of origin and value. In the absence of this information, the general tariff rate is charged. Item 40 of the tariff imposes a general *ad valorem* duty of 12·5 per cent on all goods not elsewhere specified or not specifically exempted.

The schedules of exemptions contain 57 items and cover the majority of articles normally granted free importation into other colonies.

Export duties are levied on sugar and molasses ; in addition there are small duties imposed on goods exported from bond, goods in transit and goods reshipped after being landed from distressed vessels.

Excise Duties

Excise duties are levied on colonial spirits (rum), country liquor (Mauritius fruit wine), tobacco, matches, denatured spirit (except for power purposes), vinegar, tinctures, drugs and perfumed spirit. The revenue from the production of rum for local consumption rose during the year on account of the lifting on the

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30th September of the restriction on the maximum quantity of rum available for home consumption. This had been limited since 1947 to 1,000,000 litres per annum. The improvement in the availability of rum resulted in a reduced demand for country liquor (Mauritius fruit wine) during the last quarter and a resulting reduction in the amount of excise duty collected thereon.

Package Tax

With effect from the 29th June, 1951, a package tax was levied by Ordinance No. 32 of 1951 on all goods shown in the first schedule thereof imported and landed at any port in the Colony.

Subject to a minimum of twenty-five cents on every consignment, the rates vary from R. 0.05 per 100 on bricks, slates, etc., to Rs. 10 each on motor vehicles, from R. 0.05 per 1000 kilos on coal, coke, etc., to Rs. 3.00 per 1,000 kilos on machinery and certain metal manufactures. A large range of manufactured goods is leviable at Re. 1.00 per package while another large range is leviable at 1 per cent *ad valorem*.

Exemption is given in the Second Schedule to nineteen items including duty free household effects and personal effects, certain important foodstuffs, earthenware and cement pipes, fertilizers, newsprint and empty containers.

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are of three kinds.

Schedule A to the Stamps (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1926, specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a duty in proportion to the size of the paper used. The tariff ranges from R. 0.25 to R. 1.50.

Schedule B specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a fixed stamp duty. The amounts vary from R. 0.05 to Rs. 15.00.

Schedule C specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to an *ad valorem* duty. These include bills of exchange, promissory notes, policies of insurance and debentures. The duties are mainly on a sliding scale.

The stamp duties collected during the financial year 1951–52 amounted to Rs. 683,500.89 in respect of impressed paper. The duties levied by means of adhesive stamps are included in postal revenue.

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Income Tax

Full income tax is imposed by the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance (No. 84 of 1950).

The rate of tax applicable to companies is 40 per cent of the amount of chargeable income.

The following schedule shows the tax payable by individuals at various chargeable income levels:—

Chargeable Income		*Rate of Tax*
	Rs.	*c.*
For every rupee of the first ...	5,000	10
,, next ...	5,000	15
,, ,, ...	5,000	25
,, ,, ...	10,000	40
,, ,, ...	25,000	50
,, ,, ...	50,000	60
Remainder of the chargeable income		75

Collections in the year 1951–52 amounted to Rs. 27,113,000 compared with Rs. 17,322,000 in 1950–51.

Estate Duty

Although estate duty does not exist in Mauritius, death duty is payable at a rate dependent upon both the relationship to the deceased and the aggregate value of all property passing at death. This system combines the principles of legacy, succession and estate duties, the two first duties being leviable according to the degree of relationship without aggregation of the whole estate and the latter on the aggregate estate irrespective of relationship.

The duty collected during the year 1952 amounted to Rs. 676,828.43 as compared with Rs. 640,453.89 in 1951.

Local Authorities Finances

The undermentioned table gives comparative figures of revenue and expenditure of the four local authorities for the last financial year:—

Local Authorities	*Financial year*	*Revenue*		*Expenditure*	
		Rs.	*c.*	*Rs.*	*c.*
Municipality of Port Louis	1952	2,969,164	62	2,698,154	06
Town Council of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill	1951–52	810,963	78	546,268	78
Town Council of Quatre Bornes ...	1951–52	208,425	52	351,370	32
Town Council of Curepipe	1951–52	1,027,238	71	752,062	49

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The main heads are the following:—

Port Louis

Revenue :—

Items	*Rs.*	*c.*
Taxes	973,432	18
Rents	302,250	33
Water Supply	115,884	09
Electricity	628,203	56
Government Contribution	858,252	00

Expenditure :—

Items	*Rs.*	*c.*
Municipal Debt	177,227	14
Establishments	123,701	81
Municipal Services	436,217	69
Electricity	803,745	76
Fire Brigade	211,838	78
Special Expenditure	756,239	18

Beau Bassin—Rose Hill

Revenue :—

Items	*Rs.*	*c.*
Government Contribution	185,678	50
Property Rates	187,511	85
Tenants Tax	30,625	99
Slaughter house fees etc.	32,238	38
Markets	40,275	30
Rent Town Hall and Theatre	34,746	25
Entertainment Duty...	42,980	98

Special Revenue :—

Arrears Government Contribution ...	226,608	00

Expenditure :—

Items	*Rs.*	*c.*
Public Debt	87,404	50
Public works	105,692	82
Sanitary Services	93,779	69
Miscellaneous	142,321	02

Quatre Bornes

Revenue :—

Items	*Rs.*	*c.*
Immoveable property tax	80,156	73
Government Contribution	71,733	45
Rent of Town Hall	11,835	00

Expenditure :—

Items	*Rs.*	*c.*
Public works	104,724	02
Sanitary services	38,778	24

Special Expenditure :—

Items	*Rs.*	*c.*
Housing Scheme	126,242	39

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Curepipe

Revenue :—		
Items	*Rs.*	*c.*
Government Contribution	216,109	00
House rate	227,696	80
Tenants' tax	43,814	10
Market and slaughter house	49,044	79
Rent	38,010	22
Football and tennis grounds	28,390	33
Special Revenue :—		
Government loan—Housing scheme ...	120,000	00
Arrears of Government contribution ...	233,766	00
Expenditure :—		
Debt	86,129	42
Public Works	176,587	06
Sanitary Services	129,187	63
Special Expenditure :—		
Housing Scheme	82,470	95

Chapter 4—Currency and Banking

Currency

The local unit of currency is the Mauritius rupee, equivalent to 1sh. 6d. sterling, divided into 100 cents.

The notes in circulation are of denominations Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Re. 1. There is also a note of Rs. 1,000 denomination which is legal tender only in so far as transactions between the banks carrying on business within the Colony and the Government are concerned.

The coins in circulation are the cupro-nickel rupee, half-rupee, quarter-rupee and 10 cents and the bronze 5 cents ,2 cents and 1 cent pieces.

The value in circulation at the end of the three last financial years was:—

	30th June 1950	*30th June 1951*	*30th June 1952*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Notes	33,121,625	34,985,497	42,903,000
Coins	1,605,210	2,462,340	3,127,750
TOTAL ...	34,726,835	37,447,837	46,030,750

Local Banks

Three trading banks operate in Mauritius: The Mauritius Commercial Bank, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

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Savings bank facilities are provided for by the Post Office Savings Bank, The Mauritius Commercial Bank, Port Louis, and at their Curepipe and Rose Hill Branches, Barclays Bank (D.C.&O.), and The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. The present trading bank facilities are adequate for the needs of the island, but, apart from the Agricultural Bank and the Co-operative Credit movement, Mauritius is not well served by other financial institutions, more particularly those specializing in long term loans to individuals for such purposes as housing. Loans against mortgages are, of course, obtainable from private sources.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank was established in 1838. Its paid-up capital was increased in 1948 from Rs. 2,000,000 to Rs. 3,000,000, the latter sum being made up of 15,000 shares of Rs. 200 per share. The Bank's Agents in London are Lloyds Bank Ltd., London. The total amount of deposits at the Head Office and the two branches on the 31st December, 1952, was Rs. 51,747,849 and reserves stood at Rs. 3,781,725.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius Ltd., on 31st May, 1916. The paid-up capital of the Bank at 31st December, 1952, was £1,050,000 and Reserve funds amounted to £1,500,000. Through its Head Office in London and its branches throughout the Far East, the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., is able to offer very comprehensive banking facilities to the people of Mauritius.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) had a paid-up capital of £9,276,875 as at 30th September, 1952, and a Reserve Fund of £7,500,000 at the same date.

This Bank which is affiliated with Barclays Bank Ltd., was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836 and reincorporated by Act of Parliament in 1925 after which the name was changed from the Colonial Bank to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) which then amalgamated with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd. and the National Bank of South Africa Ltd. A branch of the last named Bank was established in Mauritius in December 1919. In February 1926, its business was taken over by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) following the amalgamation already mentioned. A new building for their Port Louis branch, which is one of the most modern in the Island, was opened early in 1952.

The Bank acts as agents for Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd.

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Post Office Savings Bank

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. At the 30th June, 1952, the Bank had 48,692 live accounts and 29,773 dormant accounts, with a balance due to depositors of 24,380,882. Savings Bank business is transacted at 31 post offices. During 1952, transactions amounted in number and value to 86,003 deposits totalling Rs. 13,668,612, and 48,599 withdrawals totalling Rs. 11,045,096.

Accounts are regarded as dormant if no transaction takes place for a period of twenty years.

The Mauritius Agricultural Bank

The Mauritius Agricultural Bank was established in 1936 and began its activities in January 1937. Of the Rs. 10,000,000 originally raised by Government to finance it, Rs. 320,000 has been refunded by the Bank which up to 31st December, 1952, had also contributed Rs. 990,080 to a Sinking Fund.

The Mauritius Economic Commission (1948) had recommended that the Bank's capital be increased and the scope of its activities extended to meet the needs of enterprises other than sugar.

Legislation was passed to this end and also to authorize loans for housing purposes. The Bank is now governed by Ordinance No. 68 of 1950 as amended by Ordinance No. 43 of 1952, in terms of which it is empowered:—

(1) to raise funds from the public by the issue of debentures to a maximum of Rs. 12,000,000 ; by the issue of subscription debentures payable monthly or quarterly ; and by accepting savings deposits and fixed deposits for periods of 12–36 months ;

(2) to arrange long-term loans and bank overdrafts. This is in addition to the amount originally raised by Government and the Rs. 3,000,000 it was authorised to raise in 1949, by the issue of short-term bills.

One of the purposes for which the Bank was authorised to raise funds from the public was the encouragement of savings in the colony, and it was hoped that the wide range of investments offered would be sufficiently attractive.

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The response from the public has, so far, been encouraging. At 31st December, 1952, there were:—

778 Savings Accounts for Rs. 849,930.

370 Fixed Deposits Accounts for Rs. 2,313,529.

211 Accounts for Subscription Debentures involving monthly payments of Rs. 6,070 and quarterly payments of Rs. 1,185.

At 31st December, 1952, the Bank had paid out Rs. 36,942,015 in loans.

In addition to the loans granted under the 1945 Hurricane Loan Ordinance, the Bank was in 1949 entrusted with the management of the loans granted under the Rehabilitation of Factories and Rolling Stock Ordinance. The total amount outstanding on its books due by borrowers was at 31st December, 1952, Rs. 44,384,649 of which Rs. 26,602,541 Agricultural Bank loans proper, including Rs. 3,518,984 for housing loans, Rs. 13,198,982 due by borrowers under the 1945 Hurricane Loan Ordinance and Rs. 4,583,126 due by borrowers under the Rehabilitation of Factories and Rolling Stock Ordinance.

The inability of the Bank to cope with the demand of industry at a time when it was making big efforts towards rehabilitation, and the desirability of alleviating the crucial housing problem, were the chief reasons that led to new funds being made available to the Bank.

The demand for housing loans has exceeded all expectations.

The following is a summary of the Bank's balance sheet as at 31st December, 1952:—

Liabilities		Assets	
	Rs		*Rs.*
Treasury	10,300,440	Loans	26,602,541
Debentures and Sub-Debentures	9,221,170	Cash	497,172
Deposits	3,563,459	Investments	783,511
Short-Term Bills ...	3,000,000	Other Assets	243,744
Internal A/Cs and other Liabilities	888,061	Sinking Fund Contributions	990.080
Sinking Fund	990,080		29,117,048
Reserves and Profit and Loss A/C	1,153,838	Hurricane Loan 1945 ...	13,198,982
	29,117,048	Rehabilitation Loans ...	4,583,126
Funds Administered on behalf of the Colonial Government	17,782,108		
Total	46,899,156	Total	46,899,156

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The Bank is self-supporting and its running expenses are low.

BANKING STATISTICS

NUMBER OF REPORTING BANKS : 4

Figures as at the 31st December. 1952

LIABILITIES	Rs.
1. Notes in circulation	—
2. Deposits :—	
(i) Demand	97,434
(ii) Time	19,285
(iii) Saving	2,912
3. Balances due to :—	
(*a*) Other banks in the Colony	4,951
(*b*) Banks abroad	3,543
4. Other liabilities etc.	37,242
TOTAL LIABILITIES	165,367

ASSETS	Rs.
1. Cash	5,118
2. Balances due by other banks in the Colony ...	4,847
3. Balances due from banks abroad	76,315
4. Loans and advances to :—	
(*a*) Industry	1,401
(*b*) Agriculture	34,241
(*c*) Other	32,602
5. Investments :—	
(*a*) Local	2,930
(*b*) Other	2,581
6. Other Assets	5,332
TOTAL ASSETS	165,367

NOTE :—The figures above are in thousand Rupees to the nearest thousand.

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BANK RATES

The buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers were at the end of 1952 roughly as under: —

	Buying	*Selling*
BRITISH STERLING:		
Under £ 5,000	Rs. 13.25 per £	Rs. 13.43 per £
£ 5,000 and over	Rs. 13.26 2/3 per £	Rs. 13.40 ,,
Canadian Dollars	Rs. 4.84 per $	Rs. 4.92 per $
U.S.A. Dollars	Rs. 4.75½	Rs. 4.83 ,,
SOUTH AFRICAN POUNDS		
Under £ 5,000	Rs. 13.20 per £	Rs. 13.45 per £
£ 5,000 and over	Rs. 13.20 ,,	Rs. 13.42 ,,
Australian Pounds	Rs. 10.60 ,,	Rs. 10.85 ,,
FRENCH FRANCS		
France	Rs. 1.34 per 100 francs	Rs. 1.38 per 100 francs.
Réunion and Madagascar	Rs. 2.68 ,,	Rs. 2.78 ,,
Swiss Francs	Rs. 1.08 per franc	Rs. 1.10 per franc
India	Par	1% premium
Pakistan	Rs. 1.42 per pak. rupee	Rs. 1.45½ per pak. rupee
Ceylon	Par	1 3/16% premium
Hong-Kong	Par	1% premium
British East-Africa	Re. 0.66½ per Shilling	Rs. 0.67 15/100 per Sh.
Rhodesian Pounds	Rs. 13.20 per £	Rs. 13.55 per £

The control of foreign exchange was maintained in 1952 under the Mauritius Exchange Control Ordinance, 1951, which was enacted on the lines of the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act, 1947, thus ensuring similarity of practice on exchange control matters in the Scheduled territories.

Chapter 5—Commerce

The commerce of the Colony depends entirely on the sugar crop which in 1952 yielded 467,914 metric tons as compared with 480,000 metric tons in 1951. High degree alcohol, a by-product of sugar, has until recent years contributed to the island's income but the exports are now falling off considerably, the quantity exported in 1952 being only 4,962,500 litres against 8,924,794 litres in 1951. On the other hand, the export of molasses, another by-product of sugar, is sensibly increasing. In 1952, 40,536,701 kilos of molasses were exported, against 3,600,993 kilos in 1951 and 78,881 kilos in 1950.

A small part of the Colony's demand for foodstuffs is provided by local production, namely meat, sugar, salt, tea, fruit and vegetables, fish (fresh and dried) and coconut oil. Local industries produce cigarettes, matches, aloe fibre bags for sugar, and country liquor. It is however necessary to import the bulk of the Colony's needs,

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The imports of rice, the staple food of the Colony, amounted to 41,720,992 kilos in 1952, as compared with 42,964,834 kilos in 1951. Flour from Australia is the next biggest item of imported foodstuffs: 21,912,082 kilos were imported in 1952 and 23,476,232 kilos in 1951. Frozen meat was imported from Australia, cattle from Madagascar and considerable quantities of foodstuffs were imported from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa.

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal source of supply for manufactured goods such as textiles, apparel, machinery, motor vehicles, hardware and electrical goods. Large quantities of cotton piece goods are received from India. Fertilizers were imported mainly from United Kingdom, Chili, Seychelles and France.

The following tables shew the direction of trade for imports and exports by value.

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE

Preferential Tariff Countries	*1950* Rs.	*1951* Rs.	*1952* Rs.
United Kingdom	64,220,415	76,392,254	95,033,425
Aden	352	96,836	74,469
Australia and New Zealand	12,602,111	19,145,496	18,624,508
Bahrein	1,557,033	621,575	5,089,753
British East Africa	2,183,475	4,377,966	1,949,034
British West Indies	44	1,374	569,685
Burma	19,582,570	17,405,486	21,036,202
Canada	121,231	60,813	18,381
Ceylon	270,758	208,380	300,500
Cyprus	72,227	73,872	111,690
Eire	1,336	22	6
Hong-Kong	1,386,329	1,163,872	1,678,373
India	17,942,865	17,521,833	19,503,040
Pakistan	26,870	20,229	17,412
Rhodesia	309,781	254,592	395,288
Seychelles	186,652	400,104	189,128
Straits Settlements	1,962,014	4,325,361	7,462,706
Union of South Africa	6,614,027	7,436,814	9,464,768
Other Preferential Tariff Countries ...	1,048,684	51,353	—
TOTAL	130,088,774	149,558,232	181,518,368

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DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE—*continued*

General Tariff Countries	*1950* *Rs.*	*1951* *Rs.*	*1952* *Rs.*
Belgium	861,518	6,033,988	2,758,968
Chili	2,299,770	3,237,454	3,446,240
Czechoslovakia	268,885	263,672	326,792
Denmark	95,623	91,443	116,312
Ethiopia	—	362,323	1,025,182
France	13,506,568	11,867,919	7,457,769
Germany	1,443,076	1,304,276	2,600,967
Holland	2,227,405	1,952,709	2,498,651
Hungary	2,925	13,258	80,650
Iran	5,217,989	2,988,229	84,306
Italy (including Sicily)	10,190,198	269,196	1,242,442
Japan	52,766	138,467	1,506,818
Luxembourg	—	387,014	239,186
Madagascar	1,470,093	995,474	13,161,998
Morocco	344,479	147,292	218,203
Netherlands East Indies	145,335	82,525	223,380
Netherlands West Indies	1,199	915,586	3,130,019
Norway	414,631	130,727	199,227
Poland	4,000	13,493	56,504
Portugal	202,067	878,342	517,369
Russia	360	101	2,184
Saudi Arabia	43,989	1,558,744	941,650
Siam	447,246	9,094,359	186,379
Spain	133,549	234,152	187,076
Sweden	738,016	485,815	949,282
Switzerland	105,081	469,807	499,819
United States of America	4,650,149	3,269,841	4,964,849
Yugoslavia	5	—	39,959
Other Countries	771,584	6,256,442	549,095
TOTAL	45,638,506	53,442,648	49,211,276
Baggage	75,094	61,184	70,779
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS ...	175,802,374	203,062,064	230,800,423

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Direction of Export Trade

Preferential Tariff Countries	*1950*	*1951*	*1952*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
United Kingdom	71,937,261	129,608,547	121,953,989
Aden	3,105,335	3,945,772	1,713,826
Australia and New Zealand	200	127	203,303
British East Africa	355,043	13,055,461	13,373,421
British Somaliland	—	251,834	503,674
Canada	27,572,905	5,806,598	9,839,659
Ceylon	32,644,151	51,890,034	54,223 729
Hong-Kong	10,523,499	19,597,048	23,698,495
India	25,677	162,746	65,113
Seychelles	407,912	364,797	596.310
Southern Rhodesia	—	4,763,078	14,952,859
Union of South Africa	492,491	476,056	223,054
Other Preferential Tariff Countries ...	6,598	531,187	40,771
Total	147,071,072	230,453,285	241,388,203
B. *General Tariff Countries*			
Belgium	3,375	189,260	96,070
France	33,772	92,511	176,895
Germany	28,015	—	250,425
Holland	41,917	103,125	130,718
Italy	—	—	83,158
Madagascar	260,567	433,455	1,377,534
Norway	—	—	67,623
Réunion	109,473	132,766	152,705
Sweden	—	—	1,775,213
Syria	—	—	71,483
United States of America	30,014	5,927	7,044
Other General Tariff Countries ...	30,313	47,244	11,225
Total	537,446	1,004,288	4,200,093
Sugar Quota Certificates	5,260,000	5,547,788	6,111,170
Grand Total of Exports ...	152,868,518	237,005,361	251,699,466

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Trade figures for imports and exports are given in the following tables.

TRADE FIGURES

I—IMPORTS*

Principal Imports	*1950* Quantity	*1950* Value C.I.F. Rs.	*1951* Quantity	*1951* Value C.I.F. Rs.	*1952* Quantity	*1952* Value C.I.F. Rs.	*Main Sources of Supply*
	TOTAL Rs. 175,802,374		TOTAL=Rs. 203,062,064		TOTAL=Rs. 230,800,423		
Rice	45,169 M. Tons	28,949,857	42,965 M. Tons	30,752,574	41,721 M. Tons	35,511,175	Burma, Madagascar and Straits Settlements.
Wheaten flour	14,086 ,,	6,716,774	23,476 ,,	12,676,787	21,912 ,,	12,575,030	Australia.
Other grain and grain products ...	4,540 ,,	2,842,739	4,277 ,,	2,959,406	5,373 ,,	4,370,908	Australia, Burma, Madagascar, Union of South Africa and Ethiopia.
Cattle and meat	—	1,953,338	—	2,097,461	—	2,958,084	Australia (meat) and Madagascar (cattle).
Edible oils and fats	3,227 ,,	6,061,958	3,458 ,,	7,291,239	3,432 ,,	7,022,682	India, Sts. Settlements, Holland and Kenya.
Beverages	—	1,529,753	—	2,517,256	—	2,907,441	United Kingdom, France, Spain, Union of South Africa and Holland.
Coal	49,035 ,,	2,726,998	24,621 ,,	2,177,670	27,086 ,,	2,493,516	Union of South Africa and India.
Petroleum products	—	6,568,978	—	7,514,542	—	12,263,534	Bahrein, Netherlands West Indies and Saudi Arabia.
Wood and wood manufactures ...	—	1,729,960	—	3,474,388	—	2,730,566	Sts. Settlements, Australia and Burma.
Gunny bags	No. 5,779,721	8,442,755	No. 4,529,702	10,189,127	No. 3,430,500	7,858,732	India.
Cotton piece goods	9,607,175 yds	6,554,858	5,053,771 yds	7,754,290	6,348,325 yds	11,265,571	United Kingdom and India.
Silk piece goods	1,525,967 ,,	2,871,654	1,824,170 ,,	3,970,981	1,969,138 ,,	4,137,826	United Kingdom and Italy.
Woollen piece goods	200,472 ,,	2,166,642	157,676 ,,	1,880,803	258,702	2,753,240	United Kingdom.
Vehicles :—							
(i) Road :—							
(a) Motor cars including accessories ...	No. 478	3,572,970	No. 764	5,831,454	No. 942	6,142,466	United Kingdom.
(b) Other	—	2,495,126	—	3,107,339	—	7,233,805	United Kingdom.
(ii) Railway and tramway locomotives and accessories ...	—	1,359,669	—	813,853	—	1,473,733	United Kingdom, German Federal Republic and United States of America.
(iii) Ships, aircraft and accessories	—	2,859,647	—	34,578	—	30,551	United Kingdom.
Cement	24,006 M. Tons	2,597,083	20,051 M. Tons	2,751,446	32,337 M. Tons	5,610,967	United Kingdom and Belgium.
Machinery	6,450 ,,	18,470,070	4,328 ,,	16,072,430	3,012 ,,	12,779,869	United Kingdom, France and U.S.A.
Electrical goods	—	2,274,029	—	3,629,955	—	4,319,826	United Kingdom.
Iron and steel goods	—	9,949,292	—	9,837,711	11,671 ,,	14,637,352	United Kingdom, Belgium, German Federal Republic, France and Japan.
Manures and Fertilizers ...	27,802 ,,	7,490,270	39,518 ,,	13,547,493	38,657 ,,	13,916,103	United Kingdom, Chili, Seychelles and France.
Paper and paper manufactures ...	752 ,,	1,146,172	—	2,016,821	—	2,343,029	United Kingdom and Norway.

* Excluding bullion and specie valued at Rs. 663,288.—in 1950, Rs. 1,568,778 in 1951 and Rs. 940,200 in 1952.

II.—EXPORTS*

	1950 Rs.	1951 Rs.	1952 Rs.
(*a*) Domestic exports	145,881,307	227,833,883	242,995,510
(*b*) Sugar quota certificates	5,260,000	5,547,788	6,111,170
(*c*) Re-exports	1,727,211	3,623,690	2,592,786
TOTAL EXPORTS	152,868,518	237,005,361	251,699,466

Principal Exports	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees F.O.B.*	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees F.O.B.*	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees F.O.B.*	*Main countries of destination*
Sugar ...	359,107 M. Tons	147,412,126†	506,628 M. Tons	226,396,100†	469,748 M. Tons	238,984,136†	United Kingdom, Hong-Kong, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia.
Molasses ...	79 ,,	5,316	3,601 ,,	593,828	40,537 ,,	5,950,285	United Kingdom, Sweden and New Zealand.
Rum ...	43,964 Hectol.	2,638,407	89,248 Hectol.	5,001,826	49,625 Hectol	3,199,504	United Kingdom.
Aloe Fibre ...	380 M. Tons	567,272	626 M. Tons	924,141	506 M. Tons	685,685	German Federal Republic, Holland, France and United Kingdom.
Tea	22 ,,	108,621	41 ,,	202,374	8 ,,	42,285	United Kingdom.

* Excluding bullion and specie valued at Rs. 1,848,000 in 1950, Rs. 1,336,000 in 1951 and NIL in 1952.
† Including value of sugar quota certificates.

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Chapter 6—Production

Land Utilisation and Water Conservation

Mauritius covers an area of 460,800 acres of which 198,950 acres are under arable cultivation of a very efficient type, as compared with many colonial territories. Beyond the crops from this land, the Island produces little else with which to meet the requirements of a population numbering just over half a million, or 720 per square mile. The balance of the " agricultural " land is made up of rough meadow, grass and scrub lands including wild-growing aloe fibre, and totals 119,450 acres.

The non-agricultural lands consist of 88,400 acres of forests and natural reserves, and 54,000 acres of permanent waste lands, built up areas and inland water bodies.

The central and elevated part of the Island, above the 100" isohyet, is mostly covered with forest and scrub land to protect and regulate the water resources. In this area arable cultivation, except tea, is not very conspicuous. No laws specially protecting this natural watershed exist except those giving protection to Mountain and River Reserves and to a coastal belt 250 feet wide known as *Pas Géométriques*.

Mountain reserves consist of tree or scrub covered areas extending from the top of a ridge to a prescribed line on the slope above which cultivation may never be permitted. River reserves are two strips of land along the banks varying in size with the importance of the stream, which must be kept under trees. This checks erosion and dessication and tends to regulate the flow of water.

The main upland water catchment area is mostly Crown property and utilized for the production of forest produce, fuel and fodder, with a limited acreage under tea and other crops. Water resources are mainly dependent on the incidence of nearby cyclones bringing rain, most of which falls in the hot season or in the heavy downpours accompanying cyclonic disturbances. In order to hold this water for utilization several reservoirs, both for domestic and irrigation purposes and for the production of electrical energy, have been constructed. The network of reservoirs has not yet been completed, but considerable progress was made during the year on one of the central plateau reservoirs.

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Land Ownership

In the early days of French colonization land was conceded to settlers almost all over the Island. Later, land ownership was governed by the French Civil Code or " Code Napoléon," which is still in force. This provides for equal division of property among the heirs, the result in the case of land leading ultimately in many cases to excessive fragmentation, especially among the Indo-Mauritian section of the population. The demand for land is accentuated by the rapid growth of population, especially of the Asiatic section, leading to the price of land far exceeding it intrinsic value. Grouping of estates into companies has checked fragmentation for the bulk of the land, although for a time, speculation led to a system of parcelling known as " morcellement" when large tracks of land were purchased and sold again in numerous small lots.

Land Tenure

The Island was uninhabited when first colonized. Its original permanent settlers were the French who, through the grant of concessions, became the original owners, freehold, of all the land except Crown Lands. At present, apart from Crown Lands, including Crown Forests and *Pas Géométriques* which total 83,000 acres, the rest of the land is owned in large or small lots by all sections of the community. Roughly 75 per cent is owned by companies and private estates, the remainder being the absolute property of the Indo-Mauritian section of the population. In addition to freehold tenure, land is also held leasehold and on share cropping agreements.

Leasehold tenure is practised to a limited extent on privately-owned lands and for Crown Lands. In the case of Crown lands leasing is generally by auction to the highest bidder but it may also be by contract, leases varying from 3 to 30 years with security of tenure to satisfactory tenants. Various types of share cropping in the form of metayage exist.

Renting Systems

Rentals are either cash, crop-sharing or " Taungya." Cash rentals are payable monthly, quarterly or annually ; in crop sharing the proportion of the crop hande over as rental varies according to circumstances and nature of crop ; under the "Taungya" system, which is adopted in tree plantations, especially

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by Government in forest areas, the tenant is permitted to grow vegetables or annual crops between the young trees provided he keeps the trees clear of weeds and recruits them. This is a temporary system as cultivation is discontinued as soon as the trees are developed.

Land and Water Development Programmes

These include provision for:—

(a) Increased reservoir constructions, both for domestic and irrigation purposes, the latter leading to increased cultivation of land.

(b) Increased generation of electrical power.

Much of the water to be harnessed will first generate electricity and then be used for agricultural purposes. One of the schemes will provide water next year to an area in the North of the Island hitherto unutilised because of lack of irrigation facilities.

Land Settlement

About 70 years ago the process of parcelling of land known as " Morcellement " and referred to above began. In the years which followed it gained momentum until some thirty years ago when after a last short spurt it practically ceased to operate, except occasionally at irregular intervals. This has resulted in the automatic, if unorganized, settlement on the land of a very large number of peasant proprietors who, by thrift, became absolute owners of their own plots of land in many localities of the Island. In recent years organized settlement was attempted and a pilot scheme was put under way. The policy at present is to complete the pilot land settlement scheme in order to obtain reliable figures on the economy of such schemes. The first settlement at Petit Sable worked quite satisfactorily in the past year. There are 10 residential small holdings, 40 allotments and 85 onion plots. Small holders are allowed to plant half of their plots with sugarcane which last year gave very satisfactory yields. The cooperative credit society into which the tenants formed themselves functioned smoothly.

Richelieu is another small settlement area which it is expected will be established next year.

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At Terre Rouge, 300 acres of land hitherto practically unproductive owing to scarcity of water, were cleared and stones and boulders removed. It will be some time yet before irrigation is available when a permanent holding scheme will be formed. A scheme is under consideration for the establshment on part of this area of a self-contained village of 100 houses, with provision for the raising of vegetables, fodder and fruit. In addition a pilot scheme of dairy small holdings with the aim of ascertaining the possibility of economically extending milk production, and another of mixed smallholdings, were under active planning for implementation in the near future.

There are no laws relating specifically to settlement, but where suitable Crown Lands are not available in any area, Government can use compulsory powers to acquire land under Ordinance 77 of 1952—an Ordinance passed during the year under review and known as the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

AGRICULTURE

Sugar

Mauritius is naturally best adapted for the production of sugar which is the main staple of the Island and on the proceeds of which live a population of half a million. The whole of the production, with the exception of some 20,000 tons consumed locally, is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom and Canada. In 1952, the amount of sugar produced was 467,897 metric tons, obtained from a harvested area of 172,389 acres. This shows an increase of 5,887 acres over the previous year. The tonnage of sugar was considerably less than had been anticipated, the season being somewhat unfavourable for the proper ripening of the cane. The average annual production of the preceding three years was 452,000 metric tons.

The average yield of cane per acre over the whole island was 23·8 tons, which, with an extraction of 11·43, gives 2·72 tons of sugar per acre. The yield of plant canes is generally considerably more than that of ratoons.

Although a considerable proportion of cane lands is under peasant ownership, mostly Indo-Mauritian, the bulk of the sugar is produced on the plantation scale. The larger plantations, to which a factory is attached, produced about 57 per cent of the total crop. The smaller of the peasant owners, some 15,000 of whom cultivate

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altogether about 19 per cent of the land under cane, often work their land with the assistance of their families, employing extraneous labour at peak times such as at planting and when harvesting. Many of these small planters have grouped themselves into Co-operative Societies for the purpose of consigning their canes to factories.

The cane is milled in 27 factories each producing from 8,000 to 35,000 tons of sugar per annum. For the most part the factories, with adjoining lands forming estates, are company owned.

The whole of the sugar produced is marketed by the Sugar Syndicate, the price of sugar being fixed by agreement among Commonwealth producers with the Ministry of Food which bought the whole of the export crop in 1952. This is the last year during which the old arrangement will operate, as the new Commonwealth Sugar Agreement comes into force in 1953. Under the old Agreement the price for shipments of sugar from 1st January, 1950 to 31st December, 1950 of £30-10-0 per ton basis 96° polarisation is accepted as the basic price. For shipments of sugar made or to be made during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 the prices per ton (basis 96° polarisation) agreed upon are as follows:—

	£	shs	d.
1950	30	10	0
1951	32	7	6
1952	38	10	0

Locally, canes are purchased by factories on the basis of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the extraction going to the grower, contracts being subject to the control of the Central Board which functions as part of the organisation of the Department of Agriculture.

One of the major by-products of the sugar industry, alcohol, is produced in 10 distilleries of which a few did not work during part of the year. The production of alcohol amounted to 6,649,000 litres (94°G.L.) of which nearly 4,962,000 litres were exported.

The Company formed in 1951 for the export of molasses shipped 40,536 tons in 1952 at a price of Rs. 147 per ton ex factory on the basis of 52 per cent total sugars.

As regards other by-products arrangements were made for expert technicians to visit the Colony and advise on the possibility of manufacturing paper, hard board and other materials from the bagasse surplus of sugar factories.

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Industrial Crops

Three other crops are grown industrially, but on a small scale compared with sugarcane. These are tea, tobacco and " aloe " fibre.

Tea

Tea is cultivated over an area of 2,270 acres of which approximately 2,000 acres are in full bearing. A good deal of this tea is made up of poor yielding jats. This is reflected in the yield of made tea which was 885,300 lb. last year, representing 400 lb. per acre. Areas planted with good jat tea yielded up to 1,000 lb. made tea per acre. As regards tea, the yield given above is for the crop year, i.e., from October 1951 to September 1952.

Like sugarcane, tea is produced both by plantations and by peasant growers. The latter number 265 and cultivate a total of 515 acres, of 1·94 acres on the average. Almost all the small growers and four of the plantation owners are Indo-Mauritians, cultivating 55·6 per cent of the total area under tea.

Tea is made in five factories, two of which are modern and well-equiped ; the other three were in process of reconstruction during the year.

The output of these factories varied from 400,500 lb. for the largest to 18,700 lb. for the smallest. Three of the factories are owned by Indo-Mauritians.

Practically the whole of the tea is locally consumed. Production now exceeds consumption and there was a surplus of some 100,000 lb. unsold at the end of the period under review. Attempts to export have not met with the success anticipated largely owing to high costs of production. These are likely to fall when good jats resulting in better yields lower the cost of production to a level when Mauritius tea could compete more successfully on the open market. The average price to producers was Rs. 2.58 per lb., while the price paid on the average to growers for each pound of green leaf was 35 cents of a rupee.

No event of extraordinary importance affected production in field or factory during the year. Considerable progress was made in the opening up of the Government tea estate at Midlands where it is intended to plant as much as 500 acres in the next few years.

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Tobacco

Tobacco was grown on 863 acres in 1952 ; most of this area was under the variety Amarello, the remainder being under flue-cured Virginian varieties. Production, which was not affected by any factor of exceptional character, reached 648,632 kilos, of which 594,948 kilos came from Amarello leaf. Of the total 402,778 kilos were flue cured.

Tobacco is entirely grown in small acreages, for the most part by Indo-Mauritian peasant cultivators. None of the tobacco is exported. On the contrary, a certain quantity—about 25 per cent of Virginian leaf is imported for admixture with local leaf for the manufacture of the better type of cigarettes. Cigarettes of lower grades are made entirely of local leaf. Owing to soil and climate characteristics Mauritius is not likely to produce flue-cured Virginia tobacco of sufficiently good colour and aroma for export purposes. This will certainly not happen while Amarello is the principal variety grown. Among the varieties under trial one shows some promise of possessing desirable qualities under local conditions, but it is too early yet to say how far success will be attained in this direction.

The area annually grown is determined by the Tobacco Board, an officially constituted body, on which sit representatives of the various interests concerned. Closely connected with it is the Tobacco Warehouse which receives, grades, processes, bales, stores and sells all the tobacco produced in the Colony. Producers received on the average Rs. 3.95 per kilo of flue-cured Amarello and Rs. 4.58 per kilo of Virginian flue-cured tobacco. Air-cured leaf sold at Rs. 2.13 per kilo.

Fibre

The Fibre Industry depends almost entirely on the so-called " aloe " fibre which is produced by the plant known as ***Furcraea*** ; a small acreage of sisal is also grown. Most of the ***Furcraea*** fibre is obtained from an indeterminate area carrying wild-growing plants the yield of which is generally conceded to average about ½ a ton per acre per year. In general, aloe fibre is exploited on the small plantation scale, mostly by a small section of the community. In recent years, in view of the development of a factory designed to process the raw fibre into cloth for the making of bags for the sugar industry, it has been possible to set up a ***modus vivendi*** between fibre producers, sugar manufacturers and the Sack

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Factory. At the same time increasing interest in the crop has led to the establishment of regular plantations, in order to reduce costs of production. It is estimated that regularly planted fields should be capable of yielding up to 1½ tons of fibre per acre. The Mauritius Hemp Producers' Syndicate estimates that there were in 1952, 3,220 acres of plantations, of which 2,786 acres were under *Furcraea* and 434 acres under sisal. Towards the end of last year, the Legislative Council approved of the setting apart of a sum of 1½ million rupees for the purpose of making long-term loans to fibre producers to improve their plantations and decorticating plants.. These loans will become available in 1953.

In 1952, 42 decorticating plants produced 2,001 tons of *Furcraea* fibre and 91 tons of sisal. Fibre is extracted for the most part by machines known as "grattes," i.e., specially modified *raspadores* working against scutching plates, into which the leaves are fed by hand. The fresh or green fibre must then be retted, washed and dried, prior to consigning to the Baling Factory. Recently, certain machines, which with one exception are constructed on the same principles as *raspadores,* have been evolved which operate semi-automatically. Attempts to produce fully automatic machines continued during the year, but without outstanding success.

The Sack Factory absorbed 1,853 tons of *Furcraea* for the manufacture of 1,143,000 sacks (of 80 kilos capacity), 44,700 yards of cloth for filter presses and 41 tons of yarn for rope making.

All the fibre produced is handled by the Mauritius Hemp Producers Syndicate which grades, combs, bales, stores and sells the fibre, either for sack making or for export. In normal years there is very little scope for *Furcraea* outside Mauritius, but in recent years it has been quite easy to dispose of surpluses. Although prices are falling, 505 tons were exported in 1952 at an average price of Rs. 1,354 per ton f.o.b The Sack Factory purchased its fibre requirements at an average price of Rs. 1,426 per ton after adjustments.

Food Crops

Mauritius imports most of its food requirements. A certain amount of subsidiary foodstuffs and all the protective foods, mostly vegetables and fresh fruits, are locally produced. The area under food crops and vegetables is estimated at about 13,300 acres. The area under foodcrops proper, exclusive of vegetables, has shown a further decline of about 1,000 acres as compared with 1951.

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The season was generally satisfactory and yields were good. The whole of this type of cultivation is in the hands of the peasant class. This produce is sold either to middlemen or brought to markets in the townships where it is disposed either by auction to retailers or sold directly to consumers by the producers themselves. In general, vegetable growers dispose of their produce with great ease at very remunerative prices.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is composed of 13 Divisions with a Director and two Deputy Directors in charge. The full staff of both permanent and temporary officers numbers 239. There are at present 30 vacancies.

Staff as at 31st December, 1952

Division	*Actual Staff*	*Vacancies*
Administrative	15	—
Agricultural (including Rodrigues) ...	23	12
Agricultural Chemistry	3	—
Botanical	4	—
Central Board	31	2
Engineering	8	2
Entomological	4	2
Land Settlement	7	—
Sugarcane Research	12	6
Veterinary	28	5
Tea	5	—
College of Agriculture	7	1
Fisheries	62	—
TOTAL ...	209	30

It is the policy of the Agricultural Department to promote the most efficient production on all lands available for and capable of cultivation. The basis of agriculture is sugarcane and, although this crop has been cultivated for a very long time, there is always room for development and improvement ; this is kept up in the forefront of the aims of the Sugarcane Research Station and of the specialist officers of the Department of Agriculture. Areas in certain parts of the island not specially suitable for sugarcane are under close study for the development of other crops, such as tea, fibre and pasture, which fit particularly well into the ecological picture ; tea and grass in the high rainfall zone, fibre in the drier regions, fodder crops on the coastal belt. At the same time, measures are taken for the improvement of animal husbandry, chiefly bovines of the milk breed.

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The attainment of greater self-sufficiency in foodcrops, vegetables and fruits is also part of the agricultural policy, although there are definite limitations in this direction.

As part of the machinery to implement policy for the most intensive utilization of the Colony's resources, legislation has been prepared to incorporate in one Board—the Board of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Fisheries—the functions of numerous separate boards, committees and organisations, at present concerned directly or indirectly with matters relative to agriculture and to natural resources generally.

Animal Husbandry

Livestock

The last census, made in 1950, gave the following figures:—

Bovines	40,282
Goats	53,561
Sheep	2,013
Pigs	4,009

Of the 40,000 bovines, 32,000 are of the local or " creole " milk breed whose ancestry goes back probably to the Scandinavian polled mountain breed of Viking days. These animals are small, compact, polled and of fine bone ; white is the predominating colour. They are owned mostly by the Indo-Mauritian peasant class under whose management they average 1,400 lb. of milk (3·9 per cent fat) per lactation of 200/250 days. This yield could easily be doubled under good conditions of feeding, housing and handling. The remaining 8,000 head of cattle are of zebu origin ; some 5,000 of them are kept on sugar estates for the production of manure, the difference being mostly owned by Indo-Mauritians for haulage work.

The goats are a mixed lot of the Barbari type and are for the most part kept by peasants for slaughter. They produce only enough milk for their kids. The sheep are a non-descript lot in which Black-Head Persian blood now predominates. They do not thrive well and are chiefly owned by estates on the coastal belt. The pigs are, for the most part, degenerate descendants of European breeds introduced in the past. They are peasant owned, many surviving largely by scavenging. Poultry consists of birds of the vulture necked type and scrubs of various European breeds.

Production and Marketing

Some 6,500 local bovines are slaughtered annually for the Colony's meat supply, in addition to the cattle imported for this purpose from Madagascar and Rodrigues.

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The only animal products processed are tanned hides and bone meal obtained from the animals slaughtered for meat.

About 119,000 gallons of milk are produced annually and consumed fresh. This represents a little over one ounce of fresh milk per head of population per day ; in recent years, importations of milk preparations have increasingly made up for this obvious deficiency. At the same time, attempts have been made to organize milk producers for the sale of their produce, but these have not yet borne fruit.

Milk producers receive on an average 25 cents of a rupee (about 5d) per litre. The retailer re-sells at 40 cents on the average, usually after an illegal and often undetected addition of water. Cattle fetch Rs. 1.15 (1/9) per pound dressed weight, pigs Rs. 2.50 2/3 per pound live weight and goats and sheep about Rs. 40 each (£3).

Veterinary Division

The Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture consists of a staff of 33 Officers with a Senior Veterinary Officer at its head. For practical purposes the Animal Husbandry Division operates to a large extent independently under an Animal Husbandry Officer, and comprises in addition an Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer, 6 Livestock Officers and 18 junior officers (3 vacancies at present). The policy of the Division, broadly speaking, is the improvement of livestock and livestock products generally in the Colony.

The Government maintains an experimental dairy in the uplands and a centre for cattle breeding and improvement on the coast in addition to a number of stations for selected bull services. The latter are being gradually superseded by centres for artificial insemination.

Recent investigations into breeding problems connected with the improvement of cattle for milk production indicate that selection of the local acclimatized cattle, which possesses the milk producing characteristics, is more promising than attempts to grade up by the introduction and maintenance at a high degree of Friesland blood.

Recent livestock introductions include Ongole cattle from India to improve zebu herds ; Anglo-Nubian milk goats from England and Dorsian sheep from South Africa. A poultry improvement scheme was started in 1952, using locally-bred pure White Leghorns.

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As regards pest and disease control, considerable progress has been made in the elimination of contagious abortion among the milk cows kept at the Government Dairy, in the enucleation of ovarian cysts among a large number of the milk cows and in the treatment of hypocalcoemia. Experiments in silage making were initiated during the year.

Water supply poses no serious problem anywhere in Mauritius.

Fisheries

Principal Fishing Areas and Methods

Fishing is practised:—

(a) in the lagoon surrounding most of the island, which covers an area of about 95 square miles ;

(b) off shore on the shelf to the 100 fathoms water line. This shelf extends much in the northern part, forming a bank of about 200 square miles with an average depth of 35 fathoms ;

(c) on the remote banks of the South Indian Ocean.

In local waters, seine nets, traps and lines are used ; on the banks fishing is done with lines from light pinnaces around the mother ship.

About 1,800 fishermen with 900 light sailing boats—pirogues—and 30 deep sea pinnaces fish local waters which produce some 2,000 tons of fish per year.

Usually middlemen supply crafts and gear to the fishermen who in return bring their catch at an agreed price. The middleman is expected to make advances during periods of forced idleness. It appears that an increasing number of fishermen are freeing themselves of this bondage.

The local catch is entirely consumed locally. The price varies with the abundance of fish ; it is generally lower during the summer months when more fish is caught. There was no fish available for export until fishing on the remote banks was developed. This venture is still in its infancy.

The control of fisheries is exercised by a Fisheries Branch placed under the Director of Agriculture. This consists of a Fisheries Officer and an inspectorate of 59 inspectors and guards who are responsible for the enforcement of the laws regulating fisheries, the collection and establishment of statistics, the study and implementation of all new measures which might be recommended for the better protection of the stock or to improve the

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efficiency of the industry or for the welfare of the fishing community.

A Fisheries Advisory Board studies all matters of policy and makes recommendations.

Funds have been available, under Development and Welfare, for improvement schemes. The principal aims are the increase of the catch of the deep sea fishermen by mechanisation of the pinnaces and the study of fresh water fish farming. These constitute recent developments and no results are available as yet for publication.

FORESTRY

Important events of the year which have affected forestry in general.—The sixth British Commonwealth Forestry Conference was held in Canada in August 1952, and was attended by delegates from most parts of the Commonwealth. This Colony was unable to send a representative but provided the Conference with information in respect of forestry in Mauritius.

Areas of different types of forest.—The statement below gives particulars of the different types of forested areas in the Colony.

I. *Crown Forest Estate*

Classification	*Acreage*	*Total area in acres*
(*a*) Native forests (National Reserves)	4,520	
(*b*) Productive forests, including plantations of exotics	23,859	
(*c*) Catchment areas (Protected forests)	10,602	
(*d*) Mountain Reserves (Protected forests)	23,424	
(*e*) Miscellaneous (Areas leased and not devoted to Forestry)	4,745	
		67,150

II. *Leased Crown Lands in the coastal belt of 250 feet Pas Géométriques*

(*a*) Tree plantations, mainly Casuarina equisetifolia	4,400	
(*b*) Grazing lands with trees	1,100	
		5,500
TOTAL ... =		72,650

Privately owned forested lands

(*a*) Mountain Reserves (*b*) River Reserves	Protected by law	9,000 6,500	15,500
(*c*) Forest Lands (*d*) Scrub Lands	Not protected by law	5,800 93,900	99,700
	TOTAL ... =		115,200
	GRAND TOTAL		187,850

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Policy and methods of management

The Crown Forest Estate.—The forest policy of the Government of Mauritius may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(a) to reserve in perpetuity sufficient land either already forested or capable of afforestation in order to safeguard and maintain water supplies, preserve the climatic and physical conditions of the Colony, prevent erosion and silting up of reservoirs, provide forest produce for agricultural, domestic and industrial requirements and to maintain soil stability in areas where the land is liable to deterioration if put to other uses ;

(b) to manage this Forest Estate so as to obtain the best returns on its capital value and the expenses of management, in so far as such returns are consistent with the primary aims set out above ;

(c) to set aside in perpetuity as "National Reserves" suitable areas of the native forests of Mauritius and to preserve such areas in their natural state by controlling, and preventing if possible the intrusion and establishment of other-than-native trees and plants ;

(d) to encourage and assist the practice of sound forestry by private enterprise, and to educate selected Mauritians in technical forestry.

In regard to the management of the Crown Forest Estate it is hoped to complete, by 1954–55, a Working Plan, the detailed prescriptions of which must be guided by the need to manage the Estate, on the principle of a sustained annual yield in perpetuity and in conformity with the policy outlined above.

Organisation of the forestry industry.—The Forest Department is directly responsible for the management of the Crown Forest Estate and all silvicultural and exploitation operations within it are conducted by the Department which is responsible for the exploitation, conversion and sale of all produce deriving from the Crown Forest Estate. Privately owned forested lands other than those protected by law are managed by individual owners. All forest produce deriving from exploitation operations is consumed locally. In privately owned forested lands protected by law i.e., Mountain and River Reserves, no fellings or forestry operations of any kind may be carried out without the permission of Government, such permission being granted only in exceptional circum-

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stances and as a rule confined to the removal of dead or fallen timber.

Initial processing, number of sawmills etc.—Fellings and logging are carried out by means of the saw alone or by saw and axe combined, logs being removed to lorry roadside by hand, and thereafter transported to sawmills on lorries. The statement at Appendix I gives particulars of the sawmills in the Colony.

Marketing of products.—Timber from the Crown Forest Estate is sold either in the round or in converted form at the three Government Timber Stores at Port Louis, Rose Hill and Curepipe, these timber stores being managed by the Forest Department. Fuel from the Crown Forest Estate is converted by the Department and sold in the forests to individual purchasers. A fairly large quantity of fuel is converted into charcoal in the forests, the product being removed to the Government Timber Stores and there retailed to the public. Produce deriving from privately owned forested areas is generally sold standing to dealers in timber, firewood and charcoal, but some owners conduct their own exploitation operations. The retail prices of forest produce from the Crown Forest Estate are appreciably lower than those charged by dealers and sawmillers.

Timber Exploited, Statistics or Production From the Crown Forest Estate

Timber.—The table below gives particulars of the timber exploited in Crown Forest Lands during the year under review:—

I. Hardwoods :—		
(i) Eucalyptus	107,361	cft. (Log Volume)
(ii) Camphor (C. officianarum)	5,362	,,
(iii) Tecoma (Tabebuia pallida)	2,695	,,
(iv) Filao (Casuarina equisetifolia) ...	1,225	,,
(v) Native species (several)	8,923	,,
(vi) Others	13,446	,,
	139,012	,,
II. Softwoods :—		
(vii) Pinus tœda, caribbea and sinensis (Coniferous spp.)	43,930	,,
(viii) Juniperus Bedfordiana	14,939	,,
(ix) Cryptomeria Japonica	14,262	,,
	73,131	,,
GRAND TOTAL ...	=212,143	cft,

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Firewood and charcoal.—In the course of the year under review 26,792 " cords " of firewood, each of 80 stacked cubic feet, (equivalent to 1,339,600 cubic feet solid), were produced in the Crown Forest Estate, and in addition 1,045 cords of firewood (equivalent to 52,250 cubic feet solid) were converted into 209,085 kilograms of charcoal for sale at Government Timber Stores. A solid volume of 1,391,850 cubic feet of fuel, therefore, was produced on Crown Forest Lands.

From Privately owned forested areas or leased Crown Lands.

Timber.—An estimated volume of some 220,000 cubic feet of timber (log volume), principally Eucalyptus and *Casuarina equisetifolia* was produced.

Firewood and charcoal.—An estimated 6,700 cords of firewood (335,000 cubic feet solid volume), and the equivalent in charcoal of some 4,000 cords (800,000 kilograms) were produced.

Brief description of the Forestry Department

Permanent Establishment.—The sanctioned establishment of the Mauritius Forest Department is:—

(*a*) Conservator of Forests	1	} Unified Colonial	
(*b*) Assistant Conservator of Forests	1	} Forestry Service	
	2		
Locally recruited staff :—			
(*c*) Divisional Forest Assistants	2		
(*d*) Forest Range Officers	8		
(*e*) Deputy Forest Rangers	8		
(*f*) Foresters	31		
(*g*) Forest Guards	77		
	126		
		Total =	128
Survey Branch :—			
(*h*) Forest Surveyor	1		
(*i*) Draughtsmen	3		
	4		
		,, =	4
Clerical Staff :—			
(*j*) General Clerical Service	7		
(*k*) Departmental Stock Verifier	1		
(*l*) Statistical Clerks	4		
(*m*) Typists	2		
Total =	14		
(*n*) *Office Messenger Establishment*	3		
		=	17
		GRAND TOTAL =	149

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Temporary Establishment.—For the day-to-day conduct of forestry operations in the Colony the Forest Department employs directly and under its own supervision a labour force of approximately 1,500 persons. These persons are employed in Forest Department Nurseries and the Government Timber Stores, in the construction of roads, and in the conduct of silvicultural, utilization, and surveying operations.

The smallest territorial administrative unit in the Crown Forest Estate is the Forest Section which is under the control of a Forester with the assistance of one or more Forest Guards. A number of Forest Sections constitute a Forest Range, administered by a Forest Range Officer with the assistance of one or more Deputy Forest Rangers, and two or more Forest Ranges constitute a Division which is administered by a Divisional Forest Assistant, under the general control of the Conservator of Forests. The Assistant Conservator of Forests is employed largely in the performance of technical forestry operations but also assists the Conservator in his administrative duties.

Labour Supply.—In the purely silvicultural operations of the Department the labour force employed on daily wages is almost wholly Indo-Mauritian, but amongst the ranks of sawyers and woodcutters engaged on piece work rates a high proportion of "Creoles" continues to be employed. During the "crop season" for sugarcane, i.e., from June–July to December a very marked exodus of labour from forestry operations to cane harvesting operations took place owing to the relatively higher wages offered by sugar estates, and this exodus undoubtedly reduced the acreages of new plantations created during the year under review.

Cyclones.—No major cyclones traversed the Colony during the year nor was any marked damage caused to forest crops by high velocity winds.

Imports of Timber.—During the year under review a volume of 283,548 cubic feet of sawn timber valued at Rs. 2,228,251 was imported into the Colony.

Food Production.—In co-operation with the Food Production Board, of which the Conservator of Forests is a member, agricultural crops were cultivated under the 'taungya' system in all

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forest plantations created in Crown Forest Lands Powder Mills, L'Asile, Bras d'Eau and in Pas Géométriques ' Haute Rive.' Damage by deer and monkeys to agricultural and forest crops precludes the successful application of the ' taungya ' system in plantations established at the higher elevations in the central plateau land.

(a) Protection.—The ' National Reserves ' of some 4,520 acres of the best types of native forests continued to receive adequate attention and sample plots maintained within them to investigate the possibility of controlling the growth of exotics continue to show promising results.

(b) No serious damage was reported on Eucalyptus crops by the *Curcutionid* beetle *Gonipterus scutellatus.*

(c) Shade over River Reserves.—The protection and replanting, where necessary, with trees of privately owned riverine lands, protected by law, continued to receive the attention of the Department, and a total area of 52·77 acres of tree plantations were departmentally created in River Reserves during the year.

(d) Mountain Reserves.—In the course of the year permission was granted to two owners of Mountain Reserves to exploit under the control of the Forest Department dead and fallen timber within their reserves, the exploitation operations being followed immediately, by the replanting with suitable tree seedlings, of all gaps created.

Lands for Tea cultivation.—The cultivation of Tea was extended in Crown (Forest) Lands " Wooton " and " Midlands," the Forest Department assisting the Tea Officer in the clearance of the lands concerned.

Silviculture.—A total of 710·23 acres of new plantations were created during the year, the principal species planted being:—

(a) Araucaria Cunninghamii and *A. Cookii.*

(b) Agathis robusta.

(c) Pinus taeda, P. cariboea.

(d) Juniperus Bedfordiana.

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(e) *Eucalyptus robusta, E. umbellata, E. maculata* (var: *citriodora), E. patentivernis.*

(f) *Tristania conferta.*

(g) *Camphora officianarum.*

(h) *Swietenia mahogani.*

(i) *Vitex glabrata.*

(j) *Albizzia lebbek* and *A. procera.* In addition some 1,508 acres of plantations of from 5–20 years of age wer culturally treated under cleaning, pruning and thinning operations.

Output of Forest Produce for the year

Major Forest Produce.—The statement below gives the estimated volume in the round (log volume) of timber produced in 1952:—

	cft
(a) Production from Crown Forests	210,918
(b) ,, unleased Pas Geométriques	1,225
(c) ,, privately owned forests and leased Pas Geométriques	220,000
Total local production =	432,143
(d) Imports (sawn timber 275,213 cft)	550,426
GRAND TOTAL =	982,569

Minor Forest Produce:—

	Solid Volume
(a) Firewood from Crown Forest Lands 26,792 (stacked) cords of 80 c. feet...	1,339,600 c. feet
(b) Firewood from privately owned Forest Lands or leased Crown Lands (estimated) 6,700 (stacked) cords of 80 c. feet	335,000 c. feet
TOTAL	1,674,600 c. feet

(c) Charcoal from Crown Forest Lands	209,085 Kgms.
(d) Charcoal from privately owned forested lands or leased Crown Lands	800,000 Kgms.
TOTAL	1,009,085 Kgms.

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Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the calendar year 1952:—

Expenditure

General Estimates

Personal Emoluments	440,849
Forest Produce	765,554
Fire Protection	1,238
Uniforms	20,590
Equipment	4,337
Forest Stations	5,016
Roads	61,939
Surveys	10,772
Felling of Dangerous Trees	4,684
Compensation to Forest labourers and woodcutters injured in the course of duty	6,738
Travelling	25,096
Transport	1,643
Incidentals	1,127
Silviculture	156,831
Quarters and Repairs	11,513
River Reserves—Silvicultural operations ...	28,615
National Reserves—upkeep of	415
Game Protection	1,019
Control of Cuscuta Creeper	452
TOTAL GENERAL ESTIMATES ...	1,548,428

Development and Welfare

Silviculture—New Plantations—Total	248,471
GRAND TOTAL	1,796,899

Revenue

Sale of Forest Produce (Public) ...	1,160,648		
,, ,, (Government) ...	59,323		
Total ...	1,219,971	=	1,219,971
Shooting Rights	40,599	=	40,599
GRAND TOTAL		=	1,260,570

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Government Assistance

The administrative organisation primarily responsible for the assistance of co-operative societies is the Government Department of Co-operation. In 1952 the staff of this Department consisted of 18 officials and the total cost to Government for the co-operative year ending the 30th of April, 1952 was Rs. 129.075.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd., was registered during the year and hopes to be in a position to assist the Department of Co-operation as from 1953.

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At the end of 1952 the amount of Government monies on loan to co-operative societies was Rs. 30,560.

Agricultural Credit

The number of credit societies of unlimited liability increased from 136 to 142, and membership from 7,145 became 7,845. There was a notable increase in the owned funds of these societies which now stand at Rs. 406,828 of Share Capital and Rs. 455,877 of Reserve Funds. Of the latter sum Rs. 114,219 is invested as Share Capital in the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.

Fishermen

The two credit societies of limited liability, whose 35 members are fishermen, continued their operations during the year without change.

Federation of Credit Societies

The Mauritius Co-operative Credit Societies Federation Ltd., increased its membership from 104 to 116 societies. The Federation continued to provide legal advice for its members and to assist them to further their interests in all agricultural matters, particularly in the collective sale of their sugarcane crops. The staff consists of one secretary, one assistant secretary and a temporary supervisor. The supervisor may be transferred to the Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd., during 1953.

Thrift and Savings

The 38 societies of this type, with a membership of 1,562 persons, had total savings of Rs. 156,550 at the end of 1952 as compared with Rs. 102,068 in 1951. Only about half these societies are really active at present.

School Savings

A pilot scheme was started in the second half of the year to establish School Savings Banks in 13 schools on co-operative lines. By the end of the year 10 such Banks had been registered and savings amounted to Rs. 3,411. The books have so far been provided free of charge from the Education Fund of the Co-operative Central Bank and the scheme seems to be very popular with parents, children and school staffs. Success and further development will depend on the voluntary help of the school staffs and audit by members of the staff of the Department of Co-operation.

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Marketing

The marketing of sugarcane and leaf tobacco is arranged through the agricultural credit societies.

The Crève Coeur Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., has 321 members. Ginger grown in the District of Pamplemousses is marketed through this society. In 1952 there was a very large ginger crop but orders from exporters remained similar to 1951. It was not found possible therefore to dispose of the whole 1952 crop of green ginger.

The Belle Vue Maurel Co-operative Milk Society Ltd., was registered during the year. Its 361 members are marketing about 1,000 litres of fresh milk daily. When the society has operated for one year it will be possible to estimate its capacity for giving a good service to its members. At present it has made some improvements as regards stability of price and regularity of payment for its cow-owner members.

Central Finance

The Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., founded in 1948, increased its membership from 119 to 126 societies and its owned funds from Rs. 113,434 to Rs. 204,192. The paid up share capital is Rs. 115,018 and the Reserve Fund Rs. 89,174. The overdraft with Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Ltd., on 31st December, 1952, was Rs. 1,054,468. Deposits from members and non-members amounted to Rs. 449,776. The Bank employs a secretary-manager, a clerk, and a supervisor. The supervisor may be transferred to the Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd. during 1953. Interest on loans from the Bank to its member societies was increased during the year from 5 per cent to 5½ per cent, as a result of a similar increase of ½ per cent in the interest paid on the Bank's overdraft.

Retail Consumer Trade

At the end of 1952, sixty one co-operative retail stores and one co-operative canteen were operating with a membership of 8,437 persons and a turnover for the year ending 30th April, 1952, of Rs. 3,745,966. These figures compare with 7,525 members and Rs. 3,125,552 turnover for the co-operative year ending 30th April, 1951. No rapid development may be anticipated in this field until further improvement has been achieved in the standard of some of these societies.

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Wholesale Consumer Trade

The Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. increased its membership from 57 to 60 societies and its turnover for the years ending 30th April, 1951 and 30th April, 1952, was respectively Rs. 1,647,801 and Rs. 2,499,864. This increased turnover has been achieved with a reduced stock holding, the stock valuations for 1951 and 1952 being Rs. 176,662 and Rs. 120,619 respectively. The society's owned funds increased during the year from Rs. 27,155 to Rs. 40,173, the latter figure being made up of Rs. 27,500 share capital and Rs. 12,673 Reserves. The overdraft with Messrs Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Ltd., has been reduced as follows: 30th April, 1951 Rs. 124,295 ; 31st December, 1951, Rs. 98,527 ; 30th April, 1952, Rs. 73,603 and 31st December, 1952, Rs. 40,883. The reduction of stock holdings and a system of deposits on purchases have been largely responsible for these spectacular reductions in the amount of borrowed capital. The society now owns more than one third of its working capital as compared with-owning less than one thirtieth at the end of 1950.

Housing

There are now two co-operative housing societies, one in Grand Port—Savanne and one in Plaines Wilhems. Neither society has started building operations as yet but both are active in making preparations. There are 132 members in these societies. Government has made Rs. 125,000 available for loans to the Grand Port—Savanne society and the Plaines Wilhems society has applied for similar assistance.

Printing

A Co-operative Printing Society registered during the year has now 792 members and, with a small printing press in Port Louis, is giving a good service to its members, several of whom are other co-operative societies.

Transport

One new co-operative transport society was registered and both these societies were operating at the end of 1952. The membership in the two societies is 67. Paid up shares at 30th April, 1952, amounted to Rs. 7,630.

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General

The financial statement of the co-operative movement shows clearly the development which has taken place. The figures for comparison in respect of 1951 and 1952 are respectively:—

			Rs.		Rs.
Share Capital	...	...	614,558	and	728,513
Reserve Funds	...	...	471,375	,,	552,182
Other Funds	...	...	14,656	,,	25,818
Total Assets	...	...	5,635,486	,,	6,158,113
Total Societies	...	...	242	,,	265
Total Members	...	...	16,830	,,	18,526

Manufacturing Industries

Apart from the sugar, tea, tobacco and fibre industries, dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, other local industries of lesser importance comprise the manufacture of rum and wine, oil and soap, cigarettes, matches, ærated beverages, dairy produce, salt, lime and bricks.

During the year under review certain projects for the processing of bagasse and for cement manufacture have been under consideration.

Various small trades including printing, tanneries, mechanical and electrical workshops, flourish in the Colony.

No event of importance affected the local industries during the year.

The Development Authority which is the body responsible for the implementation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan considers on their merits applications for financial assistance from individuals or companies wishing to launch new industries and in a few cases financial assistance in the form of loans has been granted. In addition, Government encourages any industry likely to be of benefit to the Colony either by financial assistance or expert advice.

The Customs Tariff Ordinance provides for exemptions from import duty in respect of machinery and apparatus intended solely for use in factories for the manufacture or preparation of most of the commodities which are produced in the Colony.

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Chapter 7—Social Services

Education

Organization

Considerable reorganization of the Education Department's administrative machinery took place in 1951, and the effects of this reorganization began to make themselves felt in 1952. The departmental structure now consists of the Director, a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director for Primary Schools, an Assistant Director for Secondary Schools, the Principals of the three Government Secondary Schools and of the Teachers' Training College, the Youth Organizer, an Adult Education Officer, a Visual Education Officer and the Primary Schools Inspectorate now 9 in number. The teaching cadre consists of 45 Education Officers and Women Education Officers, 29 specialist teachers and unqualified teaching assistants on the secondary level, and 143 Headteachers with 1,662 assistant teachers on the primary level. School staff of all categories, including laboratory attendants, primary school servants and gardeners, total 217. The departmental clerical and messenger staff, which is divided between Headquarters and the five divisions, numbers 45. The Department also has the full-time services of the School Medical Officer and of three School Dentists who are members of the Health Department.

The Director is assisted by a number of Standing Advisory Committees, of which the most important are the Education Committee, appointed by the Governor in virtue of Ordinance 12 of 1944, and the Departmental Planning Committee which is composed of the Heads of Divisions and senior administrative officers of the Education Department. Other standing committees of a specialist nature are the Student Advisory Committee, Youth Advisory Committee, Syllabus and Text Books Committees, Scholarship Committee and the Area Committee for Cambridge Syndicate Examinations.

Educational Services

In the field of primary education, there are slightly more aided schools than there are government maintained schools. The former are managed by four Education Authorities—the Roman Catholic, Church of England, Hindu and Moslem—with the help of maintenance grants paid by the Department. Teachers in all these schools are paid by the Department, and are appointed, transferred, promoted and may be dismissed by the Director on the recom-

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mendation of the responsible Authority. This year for the first time each Authority set up an Appointments and Promotions Board, consisting of three representatives of the Authority and two of the Education Department, to handle these questions of such vital importance to the smooth functioning of the schools.

A Primary Schools Promotion Board was set up at the same time for teachers in Government Service. The Board consists of the Deputy Director, Assistant Director for Primary Schools and the Principal of the Training College, assisted by the Inspectorate when necessary. It is hoped that these five boards will not only ensure more equitable treatment in transfers and promotions, but will also give all concerned the impression of fair dealing.

Plans for post-primary education were worked out by the Department in 1952, and continuation classes were started by the Adult Education Officer in Port Louis and Rose Hill. Next year should see an extension of this service.

Secondary education is almost exclusively of the grammar school type, leading to university courses. Government can meet only part of the demand in its own schools, but since 1951 it is heavily subsidizing a number of private schools who can offer satisfactory guarantees of schooling up to School Certificate or Higher School Certificate level. Towards the end of 1952 it looked as if the field of private secondary education was being invaded by a number of newcomers, at least some of whom saw in it possibilities of financial exploitation. This phenomenon is engaging the attention of the Education Department.

In June, July and August the Director visited East Africa and the United Kingdom to study questions relating to technical education with a view to its development in the Colony. His report was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Apart from the College of Agriculture, no full-time post-secondary education is provided in the Colony and students desirous of following university and other post-secondary courses must go overseas to do so. There were 208 registered students in this category in 1952. A few extra are studying in France and India, but the actual number is not on record. Laboratory facilities are provided at the Royal College, Royal College School and College of Agriculture for students preparing their 1st M.B., Inter B.Sc. and Pharmaceutical examinations.

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Entry into the Government and Aided Primary Schools teaching service is by way of the Government operated Teachers' Training College at Beau Bassin. After ten years of frustation and of making-do in temporary quarters the College is at last in sight of its goal of having quarters both æsthetically and functionally satisfactory. Work was begun on the new buildings in December and the next twelve months should see the College properly housed at last.

The average ages of entry and leaving the various grades of schools are as follows:—

primary 5–12
secondary 12–19
teacher training and College of Agriculture—18–20.

Expenditure

The school year does not coincide in Mauritius with the financial year ; the former runs from January to December, the latter from July to June. Expenditure in any one school year is therefore spread over part of two financial years. In 1951–52 the actual expenditure on education, as shown in the General Estimates of the Colony, totalled Rs. 8,733,659. For 1952–53 the approved expenditure was Rs. 9,833,394, but supplementary expenditure of almost another million rupees had been incurred before the end of 1952, mainly to meet rising costs of materials. Capital expenditure on the construction and furnishing of new schools and the enlargement of existing schools is met from a different source—the Colony's Ten Year Development and Welfare Scheme, and expenditure from this budget during 1952 amounted to Rs. 848,390. Development and Welfare moneys earmarked for educational expansion are almost exhausted, and from now onwards, capital as well as recurrent expenditure, will have to be met from the Colony's own resources.

Items of recurrent expenditure of Rs. 100,000 or more in the 1952–53 estimates are Personal Emoluments, Rs. 3,970,142 ; Salary grant to Aided Primary Schools, Rs. 2,937,104 ; Grants to Aided Secondary Schools, Rs. 400,000 ; Distribution of milk and yeast (to primary school children), Rs. 690,000 ; Text books for issue to primary schools, Rs. 120,000 ; Internal Scholarships, Rs. 151,500 ; English Scholarships, Rs. 225,000 ; Books and other requisites for schools, Rs. 167,500 ; School Equipment and Furniture, Rs. 134,000; Allowances to teachers of Indian languages, Rs. 100,000.

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Education on the primary level is free, but is fee paying on the secondary and higher levels. Fees are, however, very low in Government secondary schools and quite reasonable in the aided secondary schools. As may be seen from the preceding paragraph, the Government is generous in the amount of free secondary education it provides in the form of scholarships to deserving pupils from primary schools. In 1952 the number was raised from 55 to 90 annually, valid in the first instance for six years and giving, in addition to free schooling, a money grant of Rs. 240 per annum, free books on loan or purchasable at half price and free travelling. There are also 20 free scholarships awarded annually to needy pupils of deserving character, 6 senior scholarships and 6 English Scholarships providing free university education to the winners.

Figures of the amount spent on education by non-Government bodies are not available, but the total must be appreciable, especially in the field of secondary education. An interesting development this year was the provision by Curepipe Town Council of a sum of Rs. 1,500 to carry out experiments in adult education in the township area.

School Statistics

Statistical returns are made annually to the Education Department effective for the 31st October. On that date in 1952 there were a total of 279 registered scholastic institutions, made up of 230 primary schools (69 Government ; 76 Aided ; 85 Unaided); 48 secondary schools (4 Government ; 9 Aided ; 35 Unaided) and 1 post-secondary school (the College of Agriculture). These institutions handled 78,597 pupils (71,764 primary, 6,758 secondary and 75 post-secondary). For statistical purposes the Teachers' Training College is included in the section " Secondary." This year it had 174 students on roll.

The teaching strength of the 279 institutions mentioned above amounted to 2,511, of which 2,083 were in primary schools, 411 in secondary and 17 in post-secondary.

Of the 71,764 children recorded as attending primary schools, no less than 64, 316 were in the Government and Aided Schools. The comparable figures for 1951 and 1950 were 58,810 and 55,283 respectively, the increases being 5,506 this year and 3,527 in 1951. This jump in total enrolment represents only a part of the annual intake which is reaching proportions beyond the capacity of the schools to absorb and of the Education Department to meet, even by a vastly accelerated school building programme.

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Students Overseas

The number of registered students following 23 advanced courses in the United Kingdom and Eire during 1952 totalled 208, made up as follows:—

Course of Study	*Number of Students*
Medicine	69
Degree	42
Law	28
Dentistry	23
Veterinary Science	2
Architecture	3
Engineering	13
Public Administration	1
Social Science	1
Forestry	1
Pharmacy	3
Art	1
Secretaryship	2
Accountancy	3
Music	1
Co-operation	2
Domestic Science	2
Education	2
Librarianship	1
Physical Education	2
Handicrafts	1
Nursing	4
Quantity Surveying	1

Of these 208 students, scholarships were held by 68. The distribution of these scholarships is:—

English Scholarship	24
Further Education and Training	13
Colonial Development and Welfare	12
Education Department (Training of Personnel)	12
College of Agriculture	5
Anderson Scholarship	1
British Council Bursary	1

Students sometimes leave for study abroad, especially in France and India, without informing the Education Department. The number is, however, believed to be small.

Teacher Training

Because of the enormous post-war increase in the number of children attending school the normal output of fully trained teachers has been much below staffing requirements and emergency measures have had to be adopted. These, unfortunately, had to be continued

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in 1952, during which the Training College ran five separate courses. These were:—

(a) the final year of a 5-term (long) course ;

(b) the first year of a 2-year (long) course ;

(c) a 2-term (short) course ;

(d) a 2-term Saturday morning (short) course for serving teachers ; and

(e) a 1-year handicraft course for serving teachers. At the end of the year 113 new teachers were released from the Training College for service in the primary schools ; 30 women and 23 men with a long course certificate, and 34 women and 26 men with a short-course certificate. The Saturday morning refresher course was followed by 78 women and 19 men who had been recruited in the previous year or two direct into the teaching service.

It is expected that recruitment of teachers and a raising of standards will result from the considerably improved salary scales for primary school teachers proposed by the Salaries Commissioner and under examination at the end of the year. The new salaries place a heavy premium on educational and professional qualifications.

In March the Training College ran a seven-day Teaching Aids Exhibition which was visited by over 3,500 people, including almost all the primary school teachers. In July it went to camp, the women at Canoniers' Point and the men at Cap Malheureux. These camps, which are now an integral part of the teachers' training, are held towards the end of the second term and are becoming increasingly popular. This year a group of student teachers from Réunion Island spent a week in camp.

The College also organized the experimental primary schools broadcasts, consisting of a full course of 60 English lessons for Standard III and 23 broadcasts of " Songs for Schools." A series of history broadcasts to secondary schools was under preparation.

Educational Extension Work

A series of public lectures for educated audiences was given at Rose Hill Town Hall during 1952. The inaugural lecture of the seventeen in this series was given on the 27th March by His Excellency the Governor, who spoke on " The Government of Mauritius." An estimated total of 3,100 people attended the series.

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Evening courses in music, art, drama, handicrafts and book-keeping were held for two terms, ending in November. A total of 140 students enrolled for this new venture, the most popular course being Art with 58 enrolments. The post-primary evening classes held in Rose Hill and Port Louis have already been referred to. The course of studies included homecrafts, health science, mathematics, social studies, drawing, English and French. A panel of teachers willing to help in adult literacy classes was drawn up, but little progress has as yet been made in this direction.

At Education Headquarters the Departmental Reference Library was re-organized and re-classified according to the Dewey system. When this work was completed the preparation of catalogues for issue to schools was begun.

The Visual Education Officer returned in August from an advanced film training course in Cyprus organized by the Colonial Film Unit, and began work on the scripts of films and film strips to be shot locally. At the Training College he lectures to the students on visual education and gives weekly shows of educational films. A new Mobile Cinema Van was received in September for use in schools which are not wired for electricity.

Youth services are now firmly established in Mauritius and 1952 saw further expansion. There are now 101 boys' clubs and sports clubs, 40 girls' clubs and 3 mixed clubs, with a total membership of 6,500 affiliated to the Youth Service. Scouts and Guides increase this total by an additional 1,651. In September the fourth World Assembly of Youth Council, meeting at Dakar, accepted Mauritius into full membership of WAY.

The Education Department's youth service already has two camp sites, at Canoniers' Point and Cap Malheureux and plans are maturing to open two others at Souillac and on the east coast in the district of Flacq. A very successful residential training course in youth leadership for 50 senior boys was held at Canoniers' Point during August, and 30 girls followed a refresher course at Cap Malheureux.

The Primary Schools Holiday Camp entertained 2,700 children at Government expense in 1952, including 70 orphans and 80 crippled children from Floréal Orthopaedic Hospital.

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The second Youth Drama Festival took place in March, and the four finalist clubs played to a packed house of 1,500. The winners were the Chinese Students Association who presented " Casualty South of Manilla " by C. R. Sumner.

Throughout 1952 a fortnightly programme by youth for youth was broadcast over the Mauritius Broadcasting Service.

In Rodrigues two training courses, each lasting a week, were run with the help of equipment and food sent from Mauritius. Membership of youth clubs in our principal dependency has now reached the encouraging total of 1,200.

Outstanding Events

Reference has already been made to the big increase in the number of scholarships awarded by Government for secondary schooling in Mauritius ; the dependency of Rodrigues was brought into the picture in 1952 by having two special scholarships reserved for its pupils.

To free schooling, and a free daily issue of milk and yeast tablets to all children in the State-supported primary schools, the Government added this year provision for text books in the basic subjects for class use, as it had been found that some children were being hampered because their parents were unable to afford the books they needed.

A major step forward in equating the conditions of service of the teachers in the Government and Aided Primary Schools was taken by the coming into force in June 1952, with retrospective effect as from the 1st January, 1943, of the Aided School Teachers' Pensions Ordinance (Ord. 14 of 1952), which gives the aided school teachers the same pensions privileges as those enjoyed by Government school teachers and permit service in both types of schools to count equally for pensions purposes.

The Department was honoured by the visit in February of Miss. F. H. Gwilliam, Assistant Adviser on Education to the Secretary of State. Miss Gwilliam, who was a member of the Binns Mission of Enquiry into Education in Tropical Africa, was able to spare ten days for Mauritius. During this time she inspected all branches of local education, met the Legislative Council under the Education Committee and gave a talk on education under the auspices of the British Council. Her visit to the Colony proved most stimulating.

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Public Health

The striking improvement in health conditions during the past few years as demonstrated by the following statistical figures, is one of the most notable features in the recent history of Mauritius:—

Year	*Birth rate per 0/00*	*Death rate per 0/00*	*Infant mortality rate per 0/00*	*Maternal mortality rate per 0/00 births*
1933	... 34·7	27·3	131·5	9·9
1938	... 33·4	29·9	162·5	11·38
1943	... 33·1	25·9	141·5	5·14
1944	... 43·52	27·1	141·0	8·73
1945	... 38·3	36·1	188·0	14·96
1946	... 38·7	29·5	145·2	10·39
1947	... 43·8	20·1	113·9	5·25
1948	... 43·1	23·8	156·2	4·13
1949	... 46·0	16·6	91·0	3·79
1950	... 49·7	13·9	76·3	3·51
1951	... 47·5	14·9	83·5	3.24
1952	... 48·0	14·8	80·8	3·2

The factors responsible for bringing about such appreciable improvements have been, first of all, the progressive elimination of the disease malaria as a result of the campaign which began soon after the end of the second world war, the higher standard of environmental hygiene, the absence of cyclones during the past seven years and the marked prosperity of the island's main industry which has facilitated an increase of expenditure on health services.

Malaria, which during the year under review has been included in the list of notifiable diseases, occupied up to 1945 the first place among causes of mortality. It now ranks with the very minor causes and the figures shown below indicate how dramatic the fall has been:—

Year	*Deaths ascribed to malaria*	*Rate per 0/00 population*	*Percentage of deaths due to malaria to total deaths*
1945 ...	3,534	8·34	23·13
1946 ...	2,918	6·88	23·29
1947 ...	1,782	4·12	20·53
1948 ...	1,580	3·58	15·02
1949 ...	936	2·11	12·68
1950 ...	388	0.83	6·01
1951 ...	285	0·59	3·95
1952 ...	188	0·37	2.52

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A reduction which appears just as spectacular is evident from the returns submitted by the hospitals of the Colony:—

Year	*Cases of malaria treated in hospitals*	*Deaths in hospitals*
1942 ...	5,014	110
1945 ...	3,244	148
1946 ...	2,522	106
1947 ...	1,989	76
1948 ...	1,576	66
1949 ...	804	43
1950 ...	209	10
1951 ...	98	4
1952 ...	3	Nil

Together with malaria, there has been a steady decline in the number of deaths caused by the group of infective and parasitic diseases. After numbering 4,052 in 1948, 1,603 in 1949, the death figures fell to 975 in 1950, 863 in 1951 and 713 in 1952, the rate for that last year being only 1·4 per 1,000 of the population.

Another noteworthy feature is the reduction in the incidence of enteric fever: the incidence rate which was 1,478 per 1,000 of the population in 1946 and 0·936 in 1947 came down to 0·67 in 1951 and 0·50 in 1952. Vaccination against enteric fever is carried out on a fairly large scale and on the other hand the liberal use of chloramphenicol in the treatment of the disease has reduced the case mortality.

Mortality from the principal groups of diseases is hereunder summarised:—

Group	*Number of deaths*	*Rate per 0/00 of population*
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	713	1·4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	457	0·9
Diseases of the circulatory system ...	441	0·8
Diseases of the respiratory system ...	1,150	2·2
Diseases of the digestive system ...	1,301	2·6
Diseases peculiar to the first year of life	852	1·7

The functions of the Medical and Health Department are:—

(a) to investigate the influence of social, environmental and domestic factors on the incidence of human disease and disability ;

(b) to plan and carry out measures for the promotion of health ;

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(c) to institute and maintain measures for the prevention of disease ;

(d) to provide a quarantine service to prevent the introduction of infectious disease by sea or air ;

(e) to provide facilities for treatment of disease, including mental disease, by maintenance of hospital and dispensary services ;

(f) to make provision for the rehabilitation of the disabled ;

(g) to control the practice of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy ;

(h) to provide facilities for the training of nurses, midwives and sanitary officers ;

(i) to advise local authorities regarding their health services and to inspect those services ;

(j) to prepare and publish reports and statistical or other information relating to health.

The health facilities which were available in 1952 are tabulated hereunder: —

Medical and Health Staff

	Government	*Private*
Registered doctors	40	51
Nurses of senior training	9	—
Nurses in hospitals	103	—
Dressers in hospitals	156	—
Superintendent of midwives	1	—
Midwives	48	—
Sanitary Inspectors	52	—
X-Ray Specialist	1	—
X-Ray technicians	2	—
Pharmacists...	1	35
Dentists	3	17

Government Institutions

	No. of Institutions	*No. of beds*
General Hospitals	8	1,191
Dispensaries (including 2 in the Prisons) ...	45	—
Specialized Units :—		
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ...	10	—
Leprosarium	1	62
Mental Hospital	1	693
Orthopaedic Hospital	1	230
Prisons Hospitals	2	73
Mobile Units :—		
Dispensaries	4 units	
Ante-natal clinic	1 unit	

Private Institutions

Sugar estates hospitals	33	738
Sugar estates dispensaries	8	
Nursing homes	5	53

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The additions to the Hospital for Mental Diseases continued and will doubtless be completed in the year 1953.

The construction of quarters for the Medical Officer of Grand Port district, of staff houses at the Civil Hospital, Port Louis and of a dispensary at Petite Rivière were completed and the buildings were handed over to the Department. On the other hand, work on the proposed new dispensary at Triolet, which had been delayed, will start very shortly and the following buildings have been planned or are under active consideration: one Orthopaedic Centre of 160 beds, one Nurses' Home, one Chest Clinic, one Health Centre for the capital town of Port Louis, dispensaries for Rose Hill and Tamarin and a Central Departmental Laundry.

Apart from the 45 static dispensaries which are in being in the Colony, a mobile dispensary service comprising four units caters for the needs of 64 villages and hamlets. The actual Government expenditure on Medical and Health Services in respect of the financial year 1951–52 was Rs. 5,447,097.29 or 7·37 per cent of the total expenditure for the year. This represents a sum of Rs. 11.01 per head of the estimated population at 31st December, 1951, (mid-financial year). In addition, the expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan which concerns mainly the eradication of malaria amounted to Rs. 1,013,074.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service continued to expand and two more midwives were appointed. This Service is carried out partly by the Maternity and Child Welfare Society which has ten static centres, partly by the Municipality of Port Louis through "La Société Pasteur de la Goutte de Lait," and partly by the Medical and Health Department through some of the public hospitals and also with the help of a Mobile Ante-Natal Unit which visits at regular intervals 76 villages and hamlets.

A School Medical Service, which could not be started at an earlier date on account of the scarcity of professional staff, came into being during the year. Although provision is available for three medical officers, only one of the posts has been filled so far, but there are signs indicating that the recruitment situation is improving and it is hoped that doctors will soon be available to fill the gaps. On the other hand, two more dentists were appointed to fill the two vacancies which existed: one of them is attached to a mobile unit which attends to school children in outlying areas.

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The B.C.G. vaccination campaign continued to be carried out successfully. 16,800 children were tested and 9,915 were vaccinated.

The Malaria Eradication Campaign has resulted in the almost complete disappearance of the disease malaria from Mauritius. The main vector of the disease, *Anopheles funestus,* can no longer be found on the island and at the same time, the application of residual insecticides has apparently eliminated *Aedes aegypti,* the vector of yellow fever. Improvement works on the water supply continued. Ae present, the main source of water supply is the Mare-aux-Vacoas, an impounding reservoir whose capacity was raised to 597 million cubic feet in 1942. The Development and Welfare Plan provides for the extension of the Mare-aux-Vacoas system to Black River district, the upper part of Moka district and to part of the town of Port Louis and for the supply of filtered and treated water to the rural districts of the island through the Piton du Milieu Reservoir which is now under construction. Improvements works under the Development and Welfare Scheme are due for completion in June 1956.

In the field of health education, a full-scale health exhibition organised on simple and popular lines was held between the 8th and 16th November. It is hoped that the Exhibition which was visited by 126,000 persons, i.e., one fourth of the population will have an appreciable effect on furthering the cause of public health in Mauritius.

Building and Town Planning

Architecture.—The development of this profession in the island together with that of Surveying was given a filip by the formation of a Professional Society embracing both professions. It is hoped that the status of these professions will be raised by the adoption of codes of practice ensuring consistent service to the client, by the fostering of professional education and by the dissemination of knowledge. The rules of the Society have been based on those of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors as far as they could be made applicable to the special conditions in existence.

Generally the design of buildings has improved, though it would appear that in better class domestic work, designs have been adapted from illustrations in popular overseas journals, and designed for other climates and other ways of living. These are often erected by builders acting on direct instructions from clients or even by owner-builders.

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This, added to other conditions, such as the use of new materials and methods of construction, has resulted in a loss of architectural harmony that is apparent in th building of the past ; buildings sit embarrassed and uncomfortably on their sites, like a school girl in a short net party frock at a ball at Government House.

A visit to the Colony of the Colonial Building Liaison Officer, Mr. A. Atkinson, A.R.I.B.A., was of great benefit to the architests, builders and to official building clients. He was able to inspect works being carried out by Government and Local Authorities and advise on their problems.

Town Planning.—The anticipated passing of Town Planning Legislation was not attained. On the advice of the Colonial Building Liaison Officer and of the Planning Consultant, Professor L. W. Thornton White, the draft ordinance was withdrawn, as being too unwieldy for the present state of the Colony's development, and suggestions for the drafting of a simple and more easily applied form of legislation have been made.

Professor Thornton White paid a visit to the Colony and completed and submitted to the Government the Report on his Master Plan for Port Louis. Its implementation cannot commence, except in so far as official development is concerned, until it is backed by legislation.

Building Materials and Equipment.—There was no shortage of building materials to the extent that building works were held up for long periods. Shortages occurred in small items, such as holding-down bolts for corrugated asbestos sheets, fittings for cast iron and earthenware soil pipes and certain types of standard metal windows. More and more British suppliers of builders' goods are being represented and their materials appearing on the market, metal windows and sanitary fittings in particular.

Building Construction.—No new departures from the concrete block and flat reinforced roof have appeared, except that the lead of the Government in using imported prefabricated structures of steel column, tubular steel trusses and corrugated asbestos, coverings, for school buildings has been followed by other building owners, and a number of buildings of this type have appeared and been put into use as houses for sugar estate employers, stores and light industrial purposes.

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The Government is also importing other types of prefabricated buildings and careful cost analyses are being made to compare with other forms of construction. So far the prefabricated structure examined is showing up very well when used for building of the calibre of blocks of three to five classrooms.

There is a possible tendency towards a preference for pitched roofs over flat, because of the better natural insulation quality of the former when used with a ceiling ; so far concrete roofs are not insulated perhaps because there is no economical way of doing it. Pitched roofs are perforce covered with either corrugated asbestos or cast iron, though shingles are available from local and overseas sources, but their high initial cost and the extra amount of roof framing required prevent their being used except for repair work to the many traditional timber buildings.

Building Projects

Educational Buildings.—The foundation stones of two major works, the Teachers' Training College and the Queen Elizabeth College, were laid by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Blood respectively. The latter building being the first Government Secondary School for Girls, and is being built of transverse stone walls bearing concrete floors and roof slabs. The first group of new primary schools under the Development and Welfare Scheme were complete ; these were built of concrete blocks with corrugated asbestos covered timber roofs. A second group was started, using prefabricated roof structures and concrete block walls, which are expected to turn out cheaper and more quickly built than the former.

Medical Buildings.—A number of minor works were completed but the two major schemes suffered set backs. Revised estimates for the Orthopaedic Hospital showed that it could not be carried out as a multi-storey building and sketch plans were prepared for a further revised scheme, based on the utilisation of imported prefabricated roof structure as much as possible, for instance, for wards, physio-therapy department and workshops.

Tenders were received for the new Nurses' Home for the Civil Hospital in Port Louis, but although these compared reasonably with the estimates, so far funds have not been found to carry on with the project.

Housing.—The Government Experimental Housing Scheme for labourers was completed and the houses were let on a hire

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purchase system ; different designs of house and different methods of construction are now undergoing what can be considered as user trials.

So far as can be ascertained at present, it has been found that there is a preference for thatch roofing, outside separate kitchens and for all rooms to communicate with the outside. The hire purchase system once it was understood became popular.

The information so far obtained, particularly on cost and methods of construction is now available to local authorities.

Another scheme of fifty timber houses was started, partly for experimental purposes in an attempt to produce a house of which the tenant becomes the owner sooner and with smaller instalments on his hire purchase agreement. These houses were originally designed for prefabrication, but the contractor responsible for erection preferred to build *in situ* and the only degree of mass production occurs in the cutting to size and preparation of timbers.

All the local authorities are carrying out schemes in the same field of building, and all are to a certain extent experimental, some are concentrating on amenity and planning whilst others are more concerned with methods of construction.

The sugar estates continued their policy of providing houses for their permanent employers, and a very high standard is being set. For the first time the Colony has decided to build houses for its overseas officials, and a scheme of nine houses is well under way.

General.—The building boom which started after the last war still goes on but there is a slight but noticeable diminution. The completion of the new premises for Barclay's Bank carried out by an architect and a contractor both from South Africa seems to have stirred up local business interests and schemes are afoot or started for other business houses in Port Louis.

In an island where the more well-to-do population are used to living in spacious houses in large grounds, the idea of flat dwelling would appear to be an anathema, but the scheme for shops with two floors of flats above them in the main street of Curepipe has proved very popular and a second scheme has started. The reasons for this unexpected development would appear to be a previously uncatered for need of accommodation for retired people or people without family who find the upkeep of large houses, as elsewhere in the world, either beyond their means or impossible because of the increasing lack of domestic servants.

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This presages, as building sites become rarer and more expensive, a change in the Mauritian way of life.

Social Welfare

Public Assistance : Outdoor Relief

The Committee set up in October 1951 under the chairmanship of the Public Assistance Commissioner to report on the question of outdoor relief recommended, in January 1952, more generous treatment to persons living alone, and to large families, particularly, when the head of household was a woman. Rates were prescribed for adults and children, with additions up to 50 per cent of the rent paid with a maximum grant of Rs. 12 and for persons living entirely alone, together with proposals for the treatment of resources. These proposals when approved marked a change in the organization of outdoor relief which provided henceforward a standard payment for persons whose circumstances were alike. Advisory committees maintained their important functions of sifting applications in the light of local knowledge, and of modifying either upwards or downwards the arithmetical calculation submitted to them by the officers of the Public Assistance Department.

Allowances on the new basis were first paid in June 1952, just 12 months after the previous increase, and the recalculations of the whole register was completed in November. Advisory committees after dealing with reviews and new cases cordially approved the new system. The annual cost was estimated at Rs. 360,000 and the average allowance in November 1952 was Rs. 15.58, as compared with Rs. 13.00 in May of the same year. The average allowance for 1951 was Rs. 13 per month and Rs. 10 in 1950.

Relief in kind

During the winter months of 1952, blankets and flannels were for the first time distributed on a substantial scale outside Port Louis, particularly in the colder parts of the island. Actually 73 per cent of all such comforts were given to recipients and pensioners outside Port Louis, 79 per cent of all blankets and 64 per cent of all flannels were provided, from Public Assistance funds, for old age pensioners. The total cost of those comforts in 1952 was Rs. 50,614 as compared with Rs. 15,938 in 1951, and Rs. 5,376 in 1950.

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Special additions

Additional attention was paid throughout the year to cases of sickness and infirmity and to children whose medical history was bad. During the epidemic of poliomyelitis the Department's officers gave advice to the general public on avoidance of infection and were ready to notify suspected cases to the medical Department. In all cases, it is the Department's aim to rehabilitate and not to palliate distress. Close cooperation has been maintained with the newly-formed Tuberculosis Society. The Department is represented on the Society's central committee ; women local officers are also members of the three local committees, and in one case a woman District Officer acts as secretary. Cooperation with other important voluntary societies, Red Cross, Maternity and Child Welfare and Help the Children Fund remains satisfactory.

Investigation and Review

Considerable improvement was made during the year in the standard of investigation of needs and resources ; more of these investigations when initial are paid by senior officers and more check visits made.

As a result of review visits and other information, 2,586 allowances were withdrawn, while 3,550 fresh applications were accepted, 3,887 allowances increased, and 871 reduced, all during the course of 1952 and all in consultation with advisory committees.

At the end of the year, the number of persons receiving outdoor relief had risen to 7,328. When to this total is added the number of allowances withdrawn, a total of 9,914 of persons relieved during the year is reached.

Applicants may attend at 33 centres and 21 sub-centres, to which 66 pay points must be added on pay days.

Workrooms

The amounts earned in the Department's workshops during the year amounted to a total of Rs. 59,814 by approximately 75 persons who would otherwise have received an allowance, though smaller, from public funds. The distribution was:—

	Rs.
Laundry (in-workers)	17,111
Household linen etc. (out-workers)	12,605
Uniforms (in-workers)	30,098

Work is provided for widows with large families or for persons with similar responsibilities.

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Indoor Relief

In spite of the increase of numbers on outdoor relief, numbers on indoor relief remained approximately constant. There was no change in the institutions providing these facilities (for orphans and others) and no increase in the capitation fee paid. It should be mentioned that unless as a very short term emergency, admissions are arranged only to organisations for which the applicants co-religionists are responsible.

New Year celebrations were provided on lines similar to those found acceptable in other years.

It is satisfactory that a large number of orphans in the Department's care are actually living with relatives or friends and are in receipt of outdoor relief.

Old Age Pensions

The scheme during 1952 had settled down, though instances of under-declared resources continued to emerge.

The better expectation of life caused the Live Register to increase and the total number of pensions current in Mauritius at 31st December, 1952, was 12,427 of a monthly cost of Rs. 175,801.

Repatriation

Funds for the repatriation of destitute Mauritians abroad, and of destitute aliens in the Colony who would otherwise draw relief are at the disposal of the Department wherever possible on a repayment basis. This frequently involves the collection of periodical amounts over a long period, and is administratively extensive. All applications are very closely sifted.

SOCIAL WELFARE CENTRES AND COMMUNITY CENTRES

One new Social Welfare Centre on the standard plan of a reinforced concrete building was opened at Brisée Verdière during the year, and the centres at Goodlands and Triolet were very near completion by December 1952. The foundation stone of a centre at Grand Bois, to include a dispensary was laid in November 1952. The completion of Bel Air has unfortunately been delayed, but at Rivière du Rempart an advance of one year's administration expenses had been made to allow of the employment of a midwife. All these buildings are erected and equipped at the cost of the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund which also provide administration expenses over the first three years. The activities of the centres are stimulated and controlled by the Department.

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By the end of 1952, sixteen smaller community centres had been completed, while funds had been allocated for seven others. These centres, too, are in the Department's care.

Community Activities

The smaller buildings provide many of the recreative and simple community activities offered in the larger centres. In general, these activities include indoor and outdoor games, sedentary games, library facilities, music and singing, literacy and other classes, practical talks, youth clubs film shows, sports, bicycle races, dances, baby shows. The total daily attendance at all centres is in the neighbourhood of one thousand and in many cases includes women as well as men. Midwifery and milk distribution services are provided at Social Welfare Centres only. The Bambous Social Welfare Centre obtained from its activities an income of Rs. 1,400 for 1952.

A second Conference of chairman and secretaries of centres on programme building was held in February, 1952, when it was resolved to encourage adult education. From this point special attention has been given to practical training.

Community Development

In July 1952, Government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Assistant Public Assistance Commissioner, to foster an experimental scheme for community development in the Montagne Longue—Crève Coeur area which was designed to stimulate inhabitants to improve their standard of living. The Committee decided upon a detailed social and agricultural survey of 500 households in the district which was still in progress at the end of 1952. Meanwhile, as interim activities, they inaugurated a series of lectures and broadcasts on practical subjects—composting, checking soil erosion, road safety, protection of small stock and increasing the fertility of cattle. Tree-planting was developed, and also a voluntary scheme for clearing river banks and planting fruit trees. Women were encouraged to come together each week for a show of instructional films at the social welfare centre.

Voluntary Organisations

A reference has already been made to the newly-formed Tuberculosis Welfare Scheme. The Department has good relations with all voluntary societies and agencies, and is normally represented on each main committee. These organisations will, it is hoped, be a vehicle for simple practical instruction in rural areas.

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Chapter 8—Legislation

Seventy-seven Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor during the year 1952. One ordinance (the Aided School Teachers' Pensions Ordinance, 1952) passed on the 18th December, 1951, had been reserved by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, was graciously assented to by Her Majesty and published as Ordinance No. 14 of 1952. All those ordinances deal generally with matters of domestic concern and the most important of them are:—

1. To amend the Crown Lands Ordinance (Ordinance No. 1 of 1952).

This Ordinance, with the view of simplifying the working of the Land Settlement Scheme and securing its proper implementation, provides for the deeds of lease of Crown land to be executed by the Director of Agriculture instead of the Director of Public Works when the Crown land so leased has been declared by the Governor to be Land Settlement land ; it also entrusts the control and supervision of " Land Settlement land " to the Director of Agriculture, notwithstanding the provisions of any legal enactment to the contrary.

2. To amend the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1945. (Ordinance No. 3 of 1952).

The object of this ordinance is to encourage the setting up of school co-operative societies whose membership is restricted to the pupils and staffs of schools.

3. To amend the Employment of Women, Young persons and Children Ordinance (Ordinance No. 5 of 1952).

This ordinance gives effect to the desirability of expressly prohibiting the employment of children in the coaling by hand of ships and lighters.

4. To amend the Lunacy Ordinance (Ordinance No. 6 of 1952).

Provision is here made for remunerating non-criminal mental patients who help in the domestic arrangements of the Mental Hospital. Such remuneration takes the form of allowances credited to a special account administered by the Superintendent of the Hospital. The funds are applied towards procuring greater comfort to, and the speedier recovery of, the patients concerned.

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5. To extend the objects of " The Welfare of the Blind Society " and to make consequential and other amendments to " The Welfare of the Blind Society " Incorporation Ordinance, 1947. (Ordinance No. 10 of 1952).

The main purpose of this ordinance is to include amongst the objects of " The Welfare of the Blind Society " the prevention of blindness and also eventual assistance to the Medical Services and other organizations in combating eye diseases such as trachoma.

6. To amend the Public Health Ordinance (Ordinance No. 13 of 1952).

This ordinance simplifies the procedure for the gratuitous admission by medical officers of the Health Department of patients to public hospitals and includes V.D. and malaria amongst " infectious and communicable diseases " notifiable to the Sanitary Authorities.

7. To provide for the payment of Pensions to Teachers in Aided Schools (Ordinance No. 14 of 1952).

This ordinance, though passed in 1951, was reserved by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure and received Her Majesty's gracious assent in 1952.

Its provisions are a practical replica of those of the Pensions Ordinance 1951, which are thus expressly extended to Aided School Teachers.

This ordinance was given retrospective effect to the 1st of January, 1943, with a view to bringing the *ex-gratia* retiring allowances which, since that date, it had been customary to award to aided school teachers who retired on grounds of age, to the level of the pensions for which those teachers would have been eligible under the Ordinance. Public service is made to count as service qualifying for pension under its provisions. This, in conjunction with a corresponding provision of the Pensions Ordinance, 1951, is designed to facilitate the interchange of Government and Aided school teachers.

The ordinance gives the Aided school teachers the extraordinary advantage of reckoning for pension purposes any period of leave without pay prior to its coming into force even if such leave would have been unpaid in Government service.

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8. To provide for the payment from revenue of additional grants to certain local bodies. (Ordinance No. 15 of 1952).

The object of this ordinance was to alter the basis of calculation of the yearly contribution made by Government to the Municipality and the Town Councils from Rs. 4 per head of their respective population according to the figures of the 1944 census to Rs. 6 per head of their respective actual population in each of the years 1949, 1950 and 1951, and to provide for the payment of arrears which therefore became due in respect of those three years.

9. To Amend the Legislative Council (Allowances) Ordinance, 1948. (Ordinance No. 20 of 1952).

This ordinance provides for the following increases in the yearly allowances payable to the unofficial members of the Legislative Council:—

(a) Rs. 2,000 to ordinary members.

(b) Rs. 2,300 to the Vice-President, and

(c) an additional allowance of Rs. 1,500 to such members as are also members of the Executive Council or Liaison Officers, those holding both the latter offices being entitled to the additional allowance of Rs. 1,500 in respect of each.

10. To Amend the Tea Industry Control Ordinance, 1949. (Ordinance No. 21 of 1952).

The two main objects of this ordinance are:—

(a) to provide for the levying of a cess on manufactured tea, and for the use of the fund thereby obtained to the subsidization of the export of tea ; and

(b) to prevent adulteration and ensuring that only tea of reasonably good quality reaches the consumer.

11. To Provide for the Leasing of Part of " Caudan Bassin." (Ordinance No. 23 of 1952).

This Ordinance enables the Governor to lease to the New Mauritius Dock Company Limited a portion of the " domaine public " required by them for the construction of a quay at which the loading of lighters could be effected by mechanical means, notwithstanding rough weather in the harbour of Port Louis.

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12. To amend the Tobacco Production and Marketing Ordinance. (Ordinance No. 24 of 1952).

By this ordinance, the storage of manufacturers' leaf tobacco on which the excise duty is still unpaid in bonded warehouses is made possible, thus avoiding congestion at the Tobacco Warehouse and a consequential brake on the tobacco production.

13. To Provide for the Appointment, Status and Functions of Ushers and other matters connected therewith (Ordinance No. 31 of 1952).

By this ordinance, the law governing ushers and their functions is recast, and their status is changed into that of ordinary civil servants receiving a monthly salary and being eligible for pension, provision being made for the whole time of those ushers appointed prior to the commencement of the ordinance and who continue in service for a year thereafter to be reckoned for purposes of computing their pension as if they had been the whole time in service under the ordinance.

14. To amend the Municipality Pensions Ordinance (Ordinance No. 42 of 1952).

The main objeect of this ordinance is to provide that a person who has held a pensionable office with the Municipality and has been transferred with the Municipality's consent to some other service, whether with a local body or with Government, and whether within or outside the Colony, may, on his final retirement, receive from the Municipality a pension or gratuity based on his time of service with the Municipality.

15. To provide for the Standardisation of Traders' Accounts (Ordinance No. 44 of 1952).

This ordinance was, in bill form, primarily designed at checking tax evasion, and with that object contained a provision that all trade books should be kept either in English or in French. That provision was not approved of in Council, and the provisions of the ordinance which the Council agreed to pass effect little change in the existing law. They, however, empower the Commissioner of Income Tax to inspect traders' books and documents and provides for a simplified recording of accounts by traders not being registered companies, whose incomes are relatively small.

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16. To amend the Immigration Ordinance (No. 45 of 1952).

The object of this ordinance is to tighten the control on immigration in view of the steady and rapid increase in the population of Mauritius and of the problems of housing, food supply and employment directly related thereto.

The ordinance provides for the possibility of—

(a) refusing a landing permit to a foreigner likely to compete unduly with the inhabitants of the Colony in trade or business or to a person who arrives in Mauritius without having previously obtained a provisional permit to enter the Colony ;

(b) limiting the duration of an immigrant's stay in the Colony ;

(c) fixing a quota of immigrants from specified countries ;

(d) deporting persons whose presence in the Colony is, under the Immigration Law, unlawful.

17. To provide for the Seizure and Sale of Immovable Property in the Oil Islands (Ordinance No. 46 of 1952).

This ordinance provides a simplified procedure enabling the eventual seizure and sale of immovable property situated in the Lesser Dependencies and mortgaged as security for loans made to the Oil Islands Companies.

18. To amend the Package tax Ordinance, 1951 (Ordinance No. 49 of 1952).

This ordinance exempts from package tax aircraft fuel and other consumable technical supplies in accordance with resolutions passed in January 1952 by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

It also gives the Comptroller of Customs a discretion not to claim the minimum tax of 25 cents in respect of every package composing a consignment of goods of the same kind.

19. To amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950 (Ordinance No. 56 of 1952).

The ordinance ensures that, for income tax purposes, the same method is applied in assessing the annual value of immovable property, whether situated within the jurisdiction of a local authority or outside it. It also relieves the Postmaster General of the obligation of secrecy in respect of deposits at the Post Office

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Savings Bank so as to enable him to furnish information to the Income Tax Commissioner for the more effective check of tax evasion.

20. To amend the Education Ordinance (Ordinance No. 60 of 1952).

With effect from the 1st July, 1952, the flat rate allowances of all " laureates " is replaced by allowances fixed by the Governor in Council in accordance with the individual requirements of students, those requirements varying with the students' respective pursuits and the universities of which they are members.

21. To Regulate the issue of the Licences of Restaurant Keeper under the Licences Ordinance (Ordinance No. 61 of 1952).

The passing of this ordinance was necessitated by a mushroom growth of public bars produced by a too liberal interpretation of the word " restaurant." The responsibility for allocating restaurant keeper licences will henceforth be the local Government's where such exists, or else the Civil Commissioner's. They recommend for their respective localities a quota of restaurants which requires the approval of the Governor-in-Council. Their recommendation is to reflect what they consider is the number of restaurants actually required in the locality concerned. A new definition of " restaurant " and the enumeration of conditions precedent to the allocation of licences contribute to licences being issued only to *bona fide* applicants.

22. To Amend the Pensions Ordinance, 1951. (Ordinance No. 62 of 1952.

The principal objects of this ordinance are to fix the commencement of the Pensions Ordinance, 1951 to the 1st January, 1952, and to grant to officers whose pension rights are governed by previous enactments two years from that date within which to notify their wish that such previous enactments should continue to apply to them.

23. To provide for the Punishment of Persons Guilty of certain misconduct during sittings of the Legislative Council. (Ordinance No. 69 of 1952).

This ordinance is intended to deter strangers from unduly interfering, by unseemly conduct, with the proceedings of the Legislative Council—for which offence the old Council of Government Ordinance provided inadequate punishment:

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24. To Consolidate and Amend the Law on Public Archives. (Ordinance No. 71 of 1952).

This ordinance consolidates the existing legislation on Archives. In it are defined the expression " public archives " as well as the duties and powers of the Archivist whose style is changed into that of " Chief Archivist," a post of Assistant Chief Archivist being created ; it enumerates the records to be regularly deposited in the Archives Department ; it regulates the creation, management, use, preservation and disposal of public archives. The consolidation is perfected by the inclusion in this Ordinance of the provisions of the Archives Publication Fund Ordinance, 1951.

25. To make provision for the carrying out of an undertaking by the Government of Mauritius to make Loans for the Development of the Aloe Fibre Industry of the Colony and for other matters incidental thereto and connected therewith. (Ordinance No. 72 of 1952).

This ordinance provides for the making of loans by Government—through the medium of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank—up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500,000 for the purpose of meeting expenses incurred on or after the 1st July, 1950, or to be incurred in the cultivation of aloe and the preparation of aloe fibre for the market.

26. To Amend the Sugar Industry Reserve Funds Ordinance. (Ordinance No. 76 of 1952).

The principal object of this Ordinance is to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the committee which was set up in March 1949 " to consider the desirability of creating a Planters' Mechanical Equipment Pool." That report was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 24th April, 1951, as Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1951.

Full provision is made for:—

(a) the composition of the various committees ;

(b) the election of a Chairman to preside over meetings in the absence of the Chairman appointed by the Governor ;

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(c) quorums at meetings of the committees ;

(d) the subdivision of the Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund into a Sugar Millers' Rehabilitation Fund and a Sugar Planters' Rehabilitation Fund ;

(e) the incorporation of the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee ;

(f) the cases in which that Committee will not require the approval of the Governor-in-Council for allocating funds up to a maximum figure of Rs. 50,000.

The ordinance provides for the possibility for Fund Committees to make investments or deposits of their respective Fund monies.

27. To Authorise the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes. (Ordinance No. 77 of 1952).

This ordinance replaces Ordinance No. 57 of 1860 dealing with the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes. That ordinance had proved unnecessarily complicated and cumbersome. This one purports to be a simpler and more up to date enactment on the subject.

28. To Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. (Ordinance No. 78 of 1952).

The main objects of this ordinance are:—

(a) to increase the rates of compensation payable to injured workmen so as properly to correlate those rates with the higher wages now earned by workmen as a result of the rise in the cost of living ;

(b) to bring our legislation into line with recommendations contained in the Schedule to the Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation (Revised 1934) for occupational diseases ;

(c) to lay down that all persons employed by way of manual labour, irrespective of the remuneration they receive, shall be workmen for the purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

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Chapter 9—Justice, Police and Prisons

Justice

The Laws of Mauritius are mainly based on the French Codes. The Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code of Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure, with such amendments as have been made thereto to suit local conditions, are still to a large extent in force in the Island. There is also a great number of ordinances.

The Bankruptcy Law, the Law of Evidence and the Law of Civil and Criminal Procedure are, however, mostly English as well as the whole system of the Labour laws.

The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court of Judicature presided over by the Chief Justice assisted by three Puisne Judges.

The Executive Officer of that Court is the Master and Registrar who is also a Judge of the Bankruptcy Division of the Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior Court of record and has the same powers, authority and jurisdiction as the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England. It exercises jurisdiction in divorce matters, and Admiralty jurisdiction in virtue of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890 and is also a Court of Equity. It has powers of supervision over all the other courts of the Colony and hears appeals from the Supreme Court of the Colony of Seychelles.

Appeals lie to the Privy Council in certain cases against judgments of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court preside over the Assize Court, the verdict being returned by a jury of nine men ; the decision must be that of at least seven out of the nine members.

The District Magistrates of the Colony have jurisdiction in civil cases in which the subject matter does not exceed one thousand rupees in value. They hold judicial enquiries in cases of accidental death or of fire, and preliminary enquiries in cases triable at the Assize Court. In addition they deal with certain matters in chambers.

The summary jurisdiction of the District Courts in criminal matters is vested in a District Magistrate who deals with the less serious offences and is empowered to sentence an accused party to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

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Certain offences may be tried by an intermediary court consisting of a bench of three Magistrates who can impose a sentence of penal servitude of not more than three years and a sentence of imprisonment of not more than two years.

The number of Magistrates is now eleven. One of them, who is also the Civil Commissioner for Rodrigues, administers justice in that Dependency.

A visiting Magistrate inspects once annually each of the Lesser Dependencies.

There is in addition an Industrial Court which is presided over by a Magistrate and which has jurisdiction in all labour disputes including workmen's compensation and matters arising out of factory legislation.

The administrative control over the Magistracy has, since 1945, been vested in the Chief Justice.

The majority of the civil cases brought before District Courts concern claims for money, or for possession of tenement, or about ownership of land.

On the criminal side most of the cases, other than petty breaches of the law, relate to offences involving fraud, e.g., larceny, embezzlement or swindling or offences against the person, e.g., wounds, blows, or attempts on chastity or breaches of the road traffic laws.

There were 429 cases entered before the Supreme Court as compared with 373 in 1951.

1,352 cases were entered before the Industrial Court as against 2,340 in 1951.

3,061 civil cases and 39,515 criminal cases were heard by the District Courts during the year.

The Profiteering Court which was set up in February 1952, for the trial of cases relating to various forms of profiteering heard 1,039 cases that year.

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POLICE

The functions of the Mauritius Police Force are prescribed by Section 14 of the Police Ordinance and include the following duties:—

Preserving the public peace ;

Preventing and detecting crimes, misdemeanours and contraventions ;

Regulating traffic ;

Executing warrants and summonses issued by the Courts.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner of Police and of such other Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables as may be determined by the Governor from time to time with the approval of the Secretary of State. The strength of the Police on 31st December, 1952 was:—

Commissioner of Police	1
Deputy Commissioner of Police	1
Police Medical Officer	1
Superintendents of Police	8
Assistant Superintendents of Police	10
Band Master	1
Pay Master	1
Assistant Pay and Quartermaster	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	76
Sergeants	92
Corporals	77
Police Constables	627
Police Women	24
TOTAL ...	920

The Mauritius Police Force has an authorised establishment of 28 Officers and 1,036 other ranks. In addition, there are 25 Police Women who are employed on clerical work.

In addition to their primary responsibility for preventing and detecting crimes and for maintaining law and order, the Police are responsible for the control of immigration and emigration, weights and measures, the issuing of licences (motor vehicles, drivers, liquor, firearms, etc.), the collection of inland revenue, the supervision of licensed premises and other extraneous duties.

The Constables are trained in foot and baton drill, and a number of selected personnel in each District and at Headquarters are trained in the use of tear smoke.

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The Commissioner of Police assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police and other Officers has his Headquarters at Line Barracks in Port Louis.

The personnel of the Force is distributed among:—

(a) Police Headquarters and the following Branches:—

(i) Criminal Investigation and Revenue and Liquor Branch
(ii) Pay and Quartermaster's Branch
(iii) Road Traffic Branch
(iv) Training School and Reserve
(v) Forensic Science Laboratory
(vi) The Band
(vii) The Rodrigues Police
(viii) The Water Police
(ix) The Railway Police

(b) Six Police Districts controlling 48 Police Stations and Posts.

Criminal Investigation Branch

This Branch is responsible for the investigation of serious crimes and cases of a special nature such as frauds and defalcations ; it also affords assistance to the District Police when necessary and collates the statistics of crime for the whole Island.

To this branch are attached the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau, the Photographic Section, the Immigration and Passport Section, the Central Registry of Habitual Criminals and the Revenue and Liquor Section.

Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau

28 scenes were visited by the staff and articles bearing finger prints were brought to the Finger Print Office by the District Police in 138 cases. Decipherable prints were found in 54 cases.

23 identifications were made. In 6 cases finger prints were the sole evidence available against the accused parties.

In 6 cases, documents bearing finger prints were referred to the Finger Print Office and in 5 cases identity was established.

The finger print slips of 10,115 criminals (males and females) are on record.

The scene of crime collection contains 64 photographs of unidentified prints found at scenes of crime.

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The palm print collection contains 1,355 records.

737 criminals showing a distinctive Modus Operandi are registered in a method Index.

Photagraphic Section

65 scenes and crime and 69 fatal or serious accidents, 7 unidentified bodies, and 452 criminals were photographed.

Immigration and Passport Section

During the year, 1,145 passports were issued, 150 renewed and 392 visaed. 13 Emergency Certificates of Nationality were issued and 59 Forms of Affidavits in lieu of passports were registered.

The Immigration staff attended 280 ships arriving in port and 119 aircraft at Plaisance Airport.

5,568 persons entered the Colony, including 109 Immigrants and 5,187 left the Colony including 178 Emigrants.

In March the Passport Office took over from the Port Office the issue of Seamen's Nationality and Identity Certificates to British seamen. At the end of the year 133 such certificates had been issued.

In the month of December, Ordinance No. 45 of 1952 was enacted to provide stricter control on immigration in view of the steady and rapid increase in the population of the Colony.

Supervision of Habitual Criminals

Supervision is maintained over habitual criminals and bad characters who are sentenced to police supervision by the Courts. There were 2,098 re-convicted male criminals in the Island including 104 first offenders re-convicted during the year.

Revenue and Liquor Section

This Section controls the collection of Inland Revenue and for that purpose keeps a card index record of all trade licences issued quarterly. Regular checks of licensed premises are effected by the personnel of the Section, whose duties also include the prevention and detection of offences against the Distillery, Liquor, Dangerous Drugs, and Weights and Measures laws. The Section pays particular attention to the detection of opium offences and to illicit distillation of spirits.

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Pay and Quartermaster's Branch

Under the charge of the Pay and Quartermaster of the Force, this Branch is divided into two Sections: the Pay Section and the Store Section, the latter under the special charge of the Assistant Pay and Quartermaster.

The Pay Section is responsible for all the finance and accounting of the Force and for the collection of inland revenue ; the Store Section deals with the indenting of materials, the manufacture and issue of uniforms for all ranks, and the supply generally of stores and accoutrements to the Force.

Road Traffic Branch

Police Vehicles in use :—

Motor Cycies (solos) ...	20	Prisoners' Vans ...	3
Land Rovers	4	Lorries...	5
Wireless Vans	3	Motor Cars	6
Stations Waggons	3	Vans	8

Motor cycle patrols regularly cover the main roads of the Island and are responsible for reporting offences against the Traffic laws and endeavouring to teach driving discipline and road courtesy. Foot patrols are also employed in districts in regulating traffic, enforcing parking regulations and dealing with cases of obstruction. One of the wireless vans is fitted with loud hailer which is used for traffic and crowd control.

The Police garage, staffed by a Sub-Inspector mechanic assisted by 11 mechanics, one coach builder, two painters, one upholsterer and one electrician, is well equipped to carry out the maintenance and repairs of the 52 vehicles belonging to the Force.

The steady increase in the number of vehicles on the roads is a matter for concern, as most of the main thoroughfares are unsuited for heavy traffic.

The number of road accidents continued to increase in proportion with the rise of the number of vehicles using the roads, the average rate being 92 new vehicles per month.

A drawing office with a qualified draughtman in charge is also attached to the Branch.

Training School

Recruits from among young men of the local population are enlisted between the ages of 18 and 25, after undergoing educational and medical examinations. Selections are made by a Board of Officers appointed and convened for the purpose.

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The School aims at training the members of the Force on the same lines as the training given in England, and inculcating in them tact, patience, tolerance, good humour, initiative and ability to rely on their own judgment and resources.

The normal period of training of recruits at the Training School is six months, which affords time to give adequate instruction in laws, police duties and procedure, general knowledge, first aid, elementary drill, riot drill and physical training.

Recruits undergo theoretical training the first three months and practical training, including station and stree duties, during the second half of their stage at the school.

Recruiting for the implementation of the 8 hours scheme made limited progress due to lack of suitable candidates for enlistment. The better conditions of service which now prevail and the prospect of revision of salaries have not yet acted as attractions against the high wages which can be earned in industry.

Band

The Mauritius Police Band which was first established in 1921 is a full military brass band, composed of trained musicians. A dance orchestra was formed in 1947 from among members of the Band.

A Band Sergeant was appointed to Rodrigues to start a Band. This enterprise has been successful and the band which is composed of 14 civilians has started performances.

Water Police

This Unit is composed of one N.C.O. and nine Constables who work under the orders of a Gazetted Officer.

The Unit is equipped with a motor launch and its duties consist in maintaining order in the harbour of Port Louis, preventing smuggling and illegal emigration and immigration.

The launch attended 280 ships compared with 259 in 1951.

Rodrigues Police

The Rodrigues Police commanded by an Assistant Superintendent are responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the dependency. The establishment of this Police formation is one Officer and 27 other ranks.

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Railway Police

One Sub-Inspector, one Sergeant and nine Constables are attached to the Railway Department as a special Force to deal with offences committed on the Railway.

Forensic Science Laboratory

This important institution of the Force was established in 1938 and maintains a high degree of professional competence. It is under the charge of the Police Medical Officer assisted by a suitably trained staff.

The Forensic Science Laboratory deals with the scientific examination of exhibits, the examination of documents and identification of handwriting and typewriting in relation to cases of forgery and kindred offences. It also deals with any other aspect to crimes requiring scientific investigation.

Lectures on medical jurisprudence, first aid and hygiene are delivered regularly by the Medical Officer.

First Aid—St. John Ambulance Association

Courses of instruction in first aid are given to members of the Force, the Railway Department and the Fire Service. All lectures are delivered by qualified Medical Officers with the assistance of instructors for practical demonstration, in accordance with the regulations of the St. John Ambulance Overseas. Examinations were held during the year ; 236 members of the Police Force are now qualified and hold the St. John's certificate.

A Mauritius Police division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has been formed and registered at the Overseas Headquarters in England.

A special advanced course of lectures in first aid was held in 1952 for selected members of the Force, who sat for the Lay Lecturers' Certificate ; 8 members were qualified and awarded the certificate with the approval of Association Headquarters in England.

Wives of Officers of the Force and the Police Women have formed a Home Nursing Division, which was registered and approved on 1st April, 1952. This Division now comprises 26 members.

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Games, Recreation and Welfare

As much time as possible is devoted to the playing of games and to recreation generally. The Force possesses good football, volley ball and hockey teams. Inter-District and friendly matches with local teams are frequently played.

The Officers, N.C.Os and Constables each have their own mess and recreation rooms.

A well-stocked canteen is open to all ranks of the Force.

The Police Band contributes to official and semi-official functions in the various messes and institutions of the Force.

A library and reading room is open daily to members of the Force and to public subscribers. Books, reviews and newspapers are regularly imported and are circulated throughout the Colony among members of the Force posted at out-stations in the country districts.

The stock of English and French books in the library is 11,230.

A Police Federation of all ranks from Inspector to Constable exists for the consideration of any matters concerning the welfare and efficiency of its members, other than matters of discipline and promotions affecting individuals.

Firearms

Firearms are strictly controlled. During the year 5,026 licences were issued in respect of 5,522 firearms.

Police Reserve and Special Constables

In accordance with Section 53 of the Police Ordinance (No. 16 of 1893) Special Constables may be appointed at any time. With the approval of the Governor, a Police Reserve consisting principally of retired Police and Service Officers, has been enrolled and is available for mobilization at short notice. The Officers of the Police Reserve are appointed to command Special Constables registered at each District or Police Station area on a pattern similar to the Regular Police.

The function of the reserve is to provide a cadre of steady and reliable citizens to augment the regular Police and to release trained Policemen from routine duties in an emergency.

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CRIMES

The total number of offences reported in 1952 were: —

Crimes	...	...	900
Misdemeanours	...	...	17,510
Contraventions	...	...	45,370

Classification :—

(a) *Crimes*

Offences	*No. of cases reported*	*No. of true cases*	*No. of cases prosecuted*	*No. of cases in which no Court proceedings were taken*	*No. of cases pending investigation at the close of the year*
Murder	7	6	4	2	1
Manslaughter	4	4	4	—	—
Infanticide	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	15	11	9	2	2
Larceny night breakiug ...	110	93	40	53	15
Larceny with violence ...	98	48	26	22	9
Arson	9	7	3	4	1
Currency offences	4	3	1	2	—
Other offences against property	338	301	195	106	23
Frauds (swindling, extortion etc.)	167	111	68	43	26
Offences against morality (rape etc.)	79	42	31	11	7
Other crimes	68	48	45	3	15
TOTAL ...	900	674	426	248	99
(b) *Misdemeanours*					
Offences against other persons	10,636	10,177	2,344	7,833	387
Offences against property ...	3,031	2,447	752	1,695	206
Frauds	556	280	149	131	67
Other misdeameanours ...	3,287	3,047	1,232	1,815	84
TOTAL ...	17,510	15,951	4,477	11,474	744
(c) *Contraventions*					
Road traffic offences ...	28,874	28,346	21,237	7,109	334
Offences against distillery and liquor laws	409	405	333	72	—
Offences against revenue and weights and measures ...	1,251	1,232	942	290	1
Other contraventions ...	14,836	14,329	7,438	6,891	194
TOTAL ...	45,370	44,312	29,950	14,362	529

Note :—The above figures include Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

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Juveniles were convicted in respect of the following offences:—

	1951	1952
Larceny with breaking	10	11
Larceny with night breaking	4	5
Larceny by person in receipt of wages	6	2
Larceny by servant	6	3
Larcency with violence	3	2
Larceny being two in number or more	12	30
Attempt at larceny	1	5
Larceny simple	101	120
Other larceny with aggravating circumstances...	1	36
Larceny predial	13	2
Larceny fowl house	1	7
Possession of stolem property	4	3
Vagrancy	13	12
Forgery	7	3
Swindling	1	3
Rogue and vagabond	1	8
Assault	3	—
Sexual intercourse with female under 12 ...	13	2
Aiding and abetting	3	2
Involuntary wounds and blows by imprudence	1	4
Wounds and blows	39	53
Plundering	77	113
Miscellaneous offences	250	287
Cycle thefts	8	1
Wounds and blows causing death	—	1
Possession of gandia	—	1
TOTAL ...	578	716

PRISONS

The policy of the Prisons Department is to maintain in safe custody the offenders delivered to its care. Subject to this, every possible effort is made by education, by training in crafts, by the issue of books and periodicals, the showing of instructional films and the introduction of privileges for good behaviour to imbue the prisoners with a sense of dignity, of self respect and of duty towards the community and country such as will fit them to re-enter the world as useful citizens on completion of their term of sentence.

There are four institutions in the Colony dealing with persons received from Courts:—

(a) Beau Bassin Prison ;

(b) Port Louis Prison ;

(c) The Borstal Institution, Grand River North West.

(d) The Industrial School, Beau Bassin.

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(a) Beau Bassin

Beau Bassin Prison consists of *two* three-storey blocks accommodating 760 prisoners in separate cells. There is also a workshops' block where the following trades are taught: blacksmithing, tinsmithing, carpentry (2 shops), tailoring, shoemaking, basketmaking and masonry.

There are also two hospital wards together with stores and isolation wards.

The administrative headquarters of the service is situated in the prisons and all receptions and discharges of both male and female prisoners are carried out at Beau Bassin, the main penal establishment in the Colony.

Within the Men's Prison at Beau Bassin there are now six yards laid out with flower beds and lawns where prisoners enjoy association at meals and leisure.

Prisoners are segregated according to classification in the different yeards: —

No. 1 Yard—Felon Recidivists
No. 2 Yard—Misdemeanants (Recidivists)
No. 3 Yard—Punishment Yard
No. 4 Yard—Stars (First offenders, all ages)
No. 5 Yard—Young prisoners (17–23 years)
No. 6 Yard—Remand Yard.

These classes are kept segregated as far as possible whilst at work.

There is a further Grade System in operation whereby a prisoner can by good behaviour pass successively from Probationary to 3rd, 2nd and 1st grade, each grade having certain privileges, such as, extra books, longer time in association and the playing of games.

There are also " Special Class " prisoners ; these are first offenders, including Europeans who by reason of their education and standard of living prior to conviction are given separate accommodation, special diet and clothing during their imprisonment.

Young prisoners, now carry out recreational training under a trained instructor, morning and afternoon. There are also three voluntary recreational training classes each evening.

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A qualified school teacher is now attached to the Department and takes three voluntary educational classes each evening after prison labour has ceased.

A hobbies class in wood working was started during the year, for selected volunteers.

A cinema show is given inside the prison once a month, films of topical and educational interest are shown.

During week ends (Saturday and Sunday) the football pitch outside the prison is used by prisoners, and about 100 prisoners enjoy this privilege each week, not including those who go out as spectators.

Volley ball pitches inside the prison walls are in use daily after labour.

The basket ball pitch has now been made and used.

Unofficial visitors were introduced during the year. There are now 16 on the roll and they made their observations in their note books and carry out their work exactly as laid in the United Kingdom Voluntary Visitors Instruction Book.

The women prisoners are housed in the New Women's Prison which was opened on 11th May, 1951. It has been built adjoining the main prison, with a separate entrance. The grounds are attractively laid out with lawns, flowers and a vegetable plot. A large number of fruit trees and flowering shrubs have been planted.

The inmates who are few in number are taught sewing, gardening and mat weaving, the latter by unofficial visitors.

(b) Port Louis Prison

This prison consists of one block with accommodation for about 100 men. Its present population which consists of selected long sentence first offenders is employed in the manufacture of orthopaedic appliances.

It is hoped to close Port Louis Prison in the near future.

(c) The Borstal Institution, Grand River North West.

The Borstal Institution is of minimum security and has accommodation for about 125 youths. It is run on similar lines to that of a Borstal in the United Kingdom.

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The inmates are classified into the ordinary, probationary and special grades ; there is a Penal Grade for boys under punishment. Apart from classification, they are divided into three Houses: Red, Blue and White, and operate in competition to stimulate interest and activity.

The lads receive daily instruction in the following trades: carpentry, tinsmithing, tailoring, cooking and gardening, this in additional to physical training and educational classes under a qualified teacher.

A party of boys are sent daily to the Forest Nursery for work and instruction.

Educational films are shown and explained to the lads twice monthly, and outdoor games are organised each evening. Lads of the special and probationary grades go swimming to the sea three times a week. Football matches are played against outside teams and an annual sports day has been instituted.

The boys had their first camp this year.

A Borstal Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

(d) The Barkly Industrial School, Beau Bassin

The School has accommodation for about 200 boys and is run on the same lines as the English approved school.

Boys up to the age of 18 years are catered for. The senior boys are divided into houses: Red, White and Blue, while the Juniors (under 14) are in Yellow House, where they are separately accommodated and fed.

A monthly House competition is run with points for conduct, cleanliness and upkeep of the house garden.

All junior boys attend school daily for four hours under qualified teachers, and receive primary school instruction up to the 6th Standard.

Senior boys who are illiterate attend school three evenings a week.

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All boys do daily physical training under a qualified instructor, and in addition take part in organised games. Films of educational value are shown and commented on by the Visual Education Officer, and lectures on forestry, citizenship, electricity and animal husbandry have been given by qualified persons who have offered their services to help the boys.

A party of twelve senior boys are sent to work and receive instruction daily at the Government agricultural gardens.

The School drum and fife band is popular and always appreciated.

All boys have an opportunity of spending a fortnight under canvas at the sea side.

Instruction in tinsmithing, brushmaking, shoemaking, carpentry, cooking and gardening is given to the boys according to their aptitude.

Prison Discipline

During 1952, 717 reports were dealt with: 4 by the Prison Board and 713 by the Commissioner of Prisons.

No corporal punishment was ordered or inflicted.

Remission

All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment whether by one sentence or by consecutive sentences for a period of not less than 30 days is entitled to have one-third of his sentence remitted.

No payment is made to prison labour, though an earnings scheme is now being prepared.

Prison Statistics

TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Persons sentenced to	*Adults*		*Non-Adults*		*Total*
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*	
Death	3	—	—	—	3
Deprivation of liberty (imprisonment) with or without other sanctions	531	15	123	12	681
Financial penalty	132	8	23	4	167
Corporal punishment with or without other sanctions ...	—	—	—	—	—
Borstal Institution	—	—	72	—	72
Industrial School	—	—	76	2	78
TOTAL ...	666	23	294	18	1,001

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INSTITUTIONS

Type of Institution	Number	Total daily average population				Daily average of							Staff	
		Adult		Non Adult		Convicted persons		Persons on Remand or Detained		Debtors	Mental Patients	Custodial		Others
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Prisons	1,343	369·56	7·44	Not available for separate figures		332·80	6·31	36·68	·93	·08	Nil	142+ 3 women	4 Clerks 1 Storekeeper	
Borstal Institution	72	—	—	98·22	—	98·22	—	—	—	—	—	19	...	4 Teachers
Industrial School	116	—	—	145·29	8·55	142·23	8·55	3·06	—	—	—	29	...	3 Messengers
														1 Medical Officer (Part-time)

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Chapter 10—Public Utilities and Public Works

Electricity

The electricity services of the Colony are provided by three privately-owned undertakings which operate under licences issued by the Governor, and the Electricity and Telephones Department of the Government. The private undertakers own and operate hydro-electric stations, but in the case of the Electricity and Telephones Department, a bulk supply of energy is purchased from the largest of the three private undertakings for distribution in the areas not included in the authorised areas of supply of the three licencees.

The electricity services generally throughout the Colony were controlled up to the 7th December, 1952, by the Director of the Electricity and Telephones Department in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Ordinance No. 21 of 1939 and the Electricity Regulations made thereunder.

With the implementation of the 1951 Legislation authorising the constitution of a Central Electricity Board to take over the control and development of electricity services generally throughout the Colony, the Board came into being on the 8th December, 1952, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Director of the Department of Electricity and Telephones have been transferred to and vested in the Board.

Electricity services of the Colony are used mainly for domestic purposes but there is a steady increase in the demand for supplies for industrial use.

Details of the installed capacity of the three hydro-electric stations in kilowatts and their output of kilowatt-hour units for 1952 are as follows:—

(a) *General Electric Supply Co. Ltd.*—8,000 kilowatts—22,010,153 units.

(b) *Mauritius Hydro-Electric Co. Ltd.*—600 kilowatts—3,318,430 units.

(c) *Electric Generating Power Co. Ltd.*—310 kilowatts—1,500,000 units.

Power development

The last two hydro-electric stations referred to above have already reached their peak development, but in the case of the first one development work which comprised the building of a new

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dam to increase the water storage of the station and the installation of a new turbo-alternator of 3,000 kilowatts capacity has been completed.

WATERWORKS

The existing water works system, the works at present being carried out for their development, and the new works in hand have for object domestic supply purposes, irrigation, hydro-electric power and drainage.

Domestic water supplies

The two principal sources of water supply are now Mare-aux-Vacoas and Grand River North West. The supply of Mare-aux-Vacoas is derived from a storage reservoir of 597 million cubic feet capacity at an elevation of 1,850 feet above mean sea level, and serves about half the population of the island situated in the district of Plaines Wilhems and part of the districts of Moka, Black River and Port Louis.

Important works of improvement to this water supply are being caried out under the Development and Welfare Scheme to further extend the supply and to meet the increased demand due to the growth of population and to the rise in the standard of living. The consumption at present is 6,000,000 gallons per day and the works of improvement provide for an increase to nearly 9,000,000 gallons in the future. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution. The supply is under the management of the Public Works Department.

The Grand River North West water supply is derived from the river of that name at an elevation of about 250 feet above sea level. The supply amounts to 5,000,000 gallons per day. It is managed by the Municipality of Port Louis and serves exclusively the town of Port Louis with a population of about 60,000. The water is filtered and chlorinated before use. Improvement works are being carried out by the Municipality under a loan by Government from Development and Welfare funds.

Another source of supply, the Piton du Milieu Scheme, is being now developed and is intended to provide filtered and chlorinated water to localities in the North, East and South of the island comprising the districts of Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne and part of Moka, and to replace the present supplies to these localities which are derived from many sources and are lacking both in quality and quantity.

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The supply will be derived from a storage reservoir of 110 million cubic feet capacity at an elevation of 1,435 feet. The scheme is being carried out of Development and Welfare funds and will, when completed, supply 4,000,000 gallons per day to a population of 143,000 inhabitants.

Irrigation

Irrigation is carried out in Black River district from La Ferme Reservoir and in the northern districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart from La Nicolière Réservoir.

La Ferme Reservoir at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level has a capacity of 417 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate at present 2,500 acres. Additional supplies are being derived from Mare-aux-Vacoas, Mare Longue and Tamarin Falls Reservoirs by means of the Magenta Canal now under construction which will bring another 1,500 acres under irrigation. The works are carried under Development and Welfare funds.

La Nicolière Reservoir at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level has a capacity of 200 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate at present 1,000 acres. The reservoir is linked to Midlands by the Midlands—La Nicolière Feeder Channel 17 miles long. The construction of a reservoir of 550 million cubic feet capacity at Midlands is provided for under the Development and Welfare Scheme. This reservoir when completed will be capable of irrigating in conjunction with La Nicolière 9,000 acres in the North.

Hydro-Electric Power

Water for hydro-electric power is derived from Mare-aux-Vacoas reservoir, from Mare Longue reservoir of a capacity of 220 million cubic feet and situated at an elevation of 1,900 feet above sea level, and from Tamarin Falls reservoir of a capacity of 72 million cubic feet and at an elevation of 1,625 feet above sea level. All three reservoirs are situated in the catchment area of Tamarin River and supply water to the power station at the foot of the falls and 960 feet below Tamarin Falls reservoir. The capacity of the power station is 25,000,000 K.W.H. units per annum.

Water supplied to the power station is afterwards passed into the Magenta Canal for irrigation in the Black River District.

The hydro-electric project at Eau Bleue is being as a consequence of leakage in the catchment area.

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The consultant, Dr. J. Hamlin, is proceeding with the design of the treatment works and reticulation in Lower Plaines Wilhems.

Public Works

The Public Works and Surveys Department's responsibilities may be grouped as under:—

(a) The maintenance and construction as the case may be of all Government works in connection with water supplies and related matters ; roads and bridges and cemeteries ; all Government buildings (maintenance and construction of those up to Rs. 5,000) ; quays and machinery at the Harbour ; Military works in connection with the Engineer and Barracks Organisation on behalf of the Military Authorities.

(b) The management of all Crown lands as well as of lands forming part of the domaine public, and the acquisition of lands for public purposes.

(c) The leasing of sand quarries.

(d) The valuation of all items under *(b)*, and the inspection of all lands pledged to Government ; the assessment of damages caused by fire to canefields or other properties and the assessment of compensation to owners of properties taken over by the Military Authorities or by the Admiralty during the war.

The department is in addition responsible for making recommendations to Government regarding public works which are considered to be necessary, and advising Government on all questions relating to the above functions.

The maintenance of Government buildings during the year was continued at the normal rate. Various additions and improvements were carried out to existing buildings. The re-construction of the Port Louis District Court continues.

Surveys

The survey works in connection with the leases of Crown lands and acquisition of private properties for implementation of various Government schemes under the General Estimates as well as under the Development and Welfare Estimates continued as in the previous years.

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The Crown Lands and *Pas Géométriques* Committee which last year submitted an interim report has sent to Government its final report.

Mapping

The first series of film positives for the preliminary plots of the 1/25,000 map of Mauritius were received from the Directorate of Colonial Surveys.

The Aircraft Operating Company of South Africa Ltd., which had been entrusted with the mapping of 23·5 square miles of Plaines Wilhems District to a scale of 1/1250 with 5 foot V.I. contours and 136 square miles of land in the North to a scale of 1/10000 with 10 foot V.I. contours started forwarding maps regarding the first print.

Chapter 11—Communications

SHIPPING

Port Louis, the capital of the island, is the only port ; ten ocean-going and four small vessels can be accommodated at any one time. The Port is under the control of the Harbour Master.

Vessels are normally moored at buoys in the harbour, though two quays are available, one of 492 feet and able to take a vessel of 29 feet draft, and one of 390 feet for vessels of 17 feet draft. Both coal and oil bunkers are available in limited quantities ; there is a good supply of fresh water.

Regular cargo services are provided from the United Kingdom by the Clan Line of Steamers, Union Castle Line, Bullard, King Ltd., and the Ellerman Lines ; and from Continental and French Mediterranean Ports by the French Companies, " Messageries Maritimes," " Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire " and " Svedel " Line, this latter is a combined French and Swedish firm.

Passenger services direct from United Kingdom to Mauritius are infrequent, the French vessels direct from Marseilles to Mauritius provide the better service.

The Dutch " Royal Interocean Line " vessels call at Port Louis regularly on the Far East, South Africa and South America service, thereby providing a regular passenger and cargo service to and from the Far East and South Africa, passengers wishing to travel to United Kingdom usually tranship from the Dutch vessels to the Union Castle Line at Durban.

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The Shaw, Savill and Albion Co. Ltd., inaugurated a service to Mauritius from Australia and New Zealand towards the end of the year, these vessels supply the island with flour and frozen meats.

A total of 283 vessels entered Port Louis harbour during the year, giving a total net registered tonnage of 978,171 tons.

Of the 283 vessels entered, 171 were of British registry, 40 French, 32 Dutch, 15 Norwegian, 3 German, 8 Swedish, 3 United States, 2 South African, 2 Chinese, 1 Italian, 2 Indian, 2 Danish, 1 Greek and 1 Belgian.

Among the vessels to enter were 5 warships, 4 British and 1 French, 2 yachts of South African and Belgian registry, and 13 tankers ; 10 of these brought petrol, fuel and diesel oil in bulk to the island, while 3 tankers loaded molasses in bulk.

There are five small vessels on the local register, four of them employed on services to the dependencies of Mauritius, Madagascar and East Africa, and one employed in fishing ; these vessels have combined a tonnage of 2,213 nett registered tons.

The island imported 320,411 tons of cargo and exported 547,655 tons ; the export of molasses in bulk was started during the year and by the end of the year three tank vessels had loaded approximately 30,000 tons.

The number of passengers to enter the island by ship during the year was 2,758, and 2,410 persons left the island by ship.

Railways

The main railway system of Mauritius (4′ 8½″ gauge) is operated by Government. The main lines run over a total of 92 miles from sea-level to an altitude of 1,800 feet. The railway is maintaining a passenger as well as a goods transport service but it is the latter which furnishes the principal revenue of the service. Heavy machinery, sugar and fertilizers are compulsorily transported in the Colony by the main railway system.

The railways, although again in 1952 taxed to capacity during the harvest, succeeded to carry the crop without hitch but at a higher cost than hitherto due to the very high cost of coal during the year. Owing primarily to the higher cost of coal, it was found necessary to increase the sugar and goods rates so as to bring the revenue nearer to expenditure in respect of the goods services.

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Further reductions in the passenger services were made in January, 1952 in continuation of the short term policy recommended in 1950 by the Adviser on Inland Transport to the Secretary of State, during his visit to the Colony. In spite of a further fall, the number of passengers carried by rail during the year was still, however, over the two-million mark.

The Black River Road Service, operated by the Railway Department, continued to prove very successful. Besides having ensured the transport of all the sugar produced at Médine Factory and of general goods, it provided the public with a comfortable, reliable and schedule passenger service which the public appreciated.

Labour relations were good.

The following are statistics in respect of the year ended the 30th June, 1952:—

RAILWAY SERVICE PROPER:—		
Length of line open to traffic	Miles	92
Passengers carried	Number	2,088,085
Parcels receipts	Rs.	305,263
Parcels carried	Number	127,537
Parcels receipts	Rs.	64,792
Goods Traffic:—		
Sugar	Tons	409,596
Sugar canes	,,	5,228
General merchandise	,,	82,005
Goods Traffic Receipts:—		
Sugar	Rs.	2,892,670
Sugar cane	Rs.	10,802
General merchandise	Rs.	350,396
Train mileage	Train Miles	239,276
Receipts per train mile	Rs.	18.09
Expenditure per train mile	Rs.	26.65
ROAD MOTOR SERVICE:—		
Total passenger vehicle miles	Vehicle Miles	38,853
Passengers carried	Number	153,396
Passengers receipts	Rs.	34,288
Parcels carried	Number	1,839
Parcels receipts	Rs.	460
Goods Traffic:—		
Sugar	Tons	65,843
General merchandise	Tons	15,814
Goods Receipts:—		
Sugar	Rs.	303,897
General Merchandise	Rs.	58,912
Number of vehicles in services:—		
8 lorries and 7 trailers		
1 dual-purpose vehicle		

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Roads and Vehicles

Mauritius is provided with an excellent road system, consisting of some 710 miles of public main and branch roads, most of which are suitable for motor traffic. All the roads are metalled and about 307 miles are bitumen coated. Practically all the main roads are open to heavy motor vehicles, but owing to rapid development in road traffic during the past twenty years, the road system is not altogether satisfactory as many of the roads are too narrow for moderately fast transport to operate in safety. There are also numerous blind corners, very populous villages to travel through, while the roads are further congested by the slow moving goods transport and the large public transport vehicles.

The maintenance of proclaimed main and branch roads continued in the normal way and improvements were carried out in 1952. Bitumen treatment was applied to eleven miles of roads in all the districts.

The construction of footpaths along the Port Louis—Mahebourg main road in the townships of Rose Hill and Beau Bassin was not finished, but the work is still in progress.

Following the completion of the preliminary survey of the road from Chamarel to Choisy to link the districts of Black River and Savanne, the construction of the road was allotted by tender and the work was already progressing by the end of the year.

There were 6,588 motor vehicles in use in the island in 1952 compared with 3,130 in 1940, classified as:—

	1940	*1952*
Private cars	2,031	3,741
Lorries	402	1,412
Taxi cars	338	852
Buses	137	201
Motor cycles	222	286
Tractors	—	96

In addition there were 300 Government owned vehicles of all types.

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The annual licence duties payable in respect of motor vehicles are as follows:—

	Rs.
Motor cycles	6 per H,P.
Private cars	8 per H.P.
Taxi cars not exceeding 10 H.P.	108
For every additional H.P.	8 per H.P.
Motor buses of not more than 10 H.P, and having a seating capacity for not more than 20 passengers	512
for every additional H.P.	8 per H.P.
Motor lorries not exceeding 10 H.P.	200
For every additional H.P.	8 per H.P.
Per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof	40

Public service and goods vehicles are licensed quarterly at proportional rates. Licence duty in respect of motor cycles and private cars may be effected quarterly, half-quarterly at the owner's option.

Visitor's licences, at the following rates, are payable in respect of privately owned motor cars and motor cycles belonging to persons on a temporary visit to the Colony not exceeding three months:—

Private cars ... Rs. 10 per month irrespective of H.P.
Motor cycles ... Rs 2 per month irrespective of H.P.

No licence fee is charged on a privately owned car or motor cycle when the owner is in the Colony for a short stay not exceeding one week.

River and Lake Transport

The rivers of the island are not navigable except at a short distance from the sea. There is also no navigable lake. No inland water services therefore exist.

Air

There is only one airport in Mauritius. It is situated at Plaisance, on the South East of the island about three miles from the coast and is run by the Colonial Government. The meteorological services are under the control of the Director, Royal Alfred Observatory, who is responsible for providing forecasts and all other meteorological information required. There are meteorological observers stationed at the Airport. Air France run a twice weekly "Constellation" service between Paris and Mauritius through Cairo, Nairobi, Madagascar and Reunion. Quantas Empire Airways have just started a scheduled service between Sydney and

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Johannesburgh *via* Melbourne, Perth, Cocos Island and Mauritius. This service is run, for the present, once each way every fortnight but it is planned to increase the frequency. That company also use "Constellations." No aircraft are based in Mauritius and no internal services exist.

The following is a summary of total aircraft movement during 1952:—

Type of Movement	*Number of Movements*		
	Landings	*Take Offs*	*Total*
Scheduled services	115	115	230
Charter	3	3	6
Other commercial	—	—	—
Test training	—	—	—
Private	—	—	—
Military British and Foreign	2	2	4
Other non-commercial	—	—	—
All movements	120	120	240
Diverted movements (included in the above figures)	—	—	—

The number of incoming and outgoing passengers during 1952 was 4,999 as against 4,859 in 1951. Commercial freight set down and picked up amounted to 32,830 kilogs (excluding baggage 50,929 kilogs and mail 1,780 kilogs) and 79,792 kilogs (excluding baggage 55,211 kilogs and mail 1,211 kilogs) respectively.

Posts and Telecommunications

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for the postal and inland telegraph services and operates the Post Office Savings Bank. It also acts as Agent for a number of other departments in collecting revenue and making payments. The Money Order service is available to all parts of the world, and the British Postal Order service to most Commonwealth territories.

The main Post Office is at Port Louis and there are 34 other Post Offices and 46 Postal Agencies throughout Mauritius. There is also a Post Office on the Island of Rodrigues. All classes of postal and telegraph business are carried out.

Air mail connection with all parts of the world is maintained by Air France service, with two flights weekly between Mauritius and Europe *via* Nairobi. In September, 1952, Quantas Airways inaugurated a new fortnightly air service between Australia and South Africa, with a call at Mauritius. In March, 1952, air mail postage rates were revised on the basis of a weight unit of

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5 grammes, as against 10 grammes previously. It is of interest to note that more than half of the air mail letters posted are kept within the 5 grammes weight. The air mail postage rate to Europe and to India and Pakistan, the principal destinations for air mail correspondence, is 50 cents for 5 grammes.

The number of postal items of all categories handled during 1952 was as follows:—

Air mail	...	...	3,422,188
Overseas surface mail	...		1,561,256
Inland mail	...	...	3,595,218

The Government operates a ship to shore radio station which communicates with ships within a radius varying between 600 and 1,200 miles of Mauritius according to atmospheric conditions. The station handled some 14,853 radiotelegrams during 1952 as compared with 14,754 during 1951. Inward traffic represents about 85 per cent of the total, and meteorological radiotelagrams also constitute about 85 per cent of the total.

Mauritius is linked to the rest of the world by cables and by wireless installations which are maintained and operated by Cable and Wireless Limited. The Company maintains an office, a cable station and a wireless station at Port Louis ; and a cable station and an emergency wireless installation on the Island of Rodrigues. The greater part of the foreign telegraph traffic of the Colony concerns Port Louis, and these telegrams are accepted and delivered by Cable and Wireless Limited. Foreign telegrams for or from other parts of the Island are transmitted over land lines operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

There are 583 miles of inland telegraph lines and railway block telegraph lines. The number of inland telegrams of all categories handled during 1952 was 20,897 as compared with 19,178 during 1951.

The telephone system of Mauritius is at present maintained by the Electricity and Telephones Department but it is the intention that in 1953 it shall be transferred to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. At 31st December, 1952, there were 10,395 miles of underground and overhead telephone lines and 5,524 telephone stations, an increase of 382 stations as compared with the figure at 31st December, 1951. There are 11 public exchanges, 5 manual and 6 automatic throughout the Island, and the number of effective telephone calls originated during 1952 was 5,145,718 as compared with 4,628,175 for 1951.

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Chapter 12—Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers and periodicals were published in the Colony in 1952 :—

Name	*Proprietors or Publishers*	*Editor*	*Language*	*Remarks*
Daily :—				
Le Cernéen	Le Cernéen Company Ltd.	Hervé de Sornay	French and English	—
Le Mauricien	The Hon. Raoul Rivet, C.M.G., M.B.E., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier d'Académie	Gabriel Martial	French and English	—
Advance	The Mauritius Free Press Service Company Ltd.	The Hon. Aunauth Beejadhur	French and English	—
L'Après-Midi	Gaston Pierre	Gaston Pierre	French and English	—
La Vie Ouvrière	The Hon. Raoul Rivet, C.M.G., M.B.E., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier d'Académie	Joseph Gérard	French	—
The New Era	H. K. Naudeer	H. K. Naudeer	English	Processed.
Chinese Commercial Paper	Fat Kien Lamvoaishun ...	Koon Tin Chun	Chinese	—
Chinese Daily News ...	Li-Pak-U	Li-Pak-U	Chinese	—
Weekly :—				
Janata	The Mauritius Free Press Service	Pandit L. Badree	Hindi	Dr. the Honourable S. Ramgoolam director.
Aryoday	Stadhanand Printing ...	Pandit Atmaram	English and Hindi	—
Le Travailliste	Service Printing	Wilfrid L'Etang	French	—
La Vie Catholique ...	L'Union Catholique ...	Editorial Board presided over by Mr. Edwin de Robillard	French	Religious and social.
Government Gazette of the Colony of Mauritius	Mauritius Government ...	The Government Printer	English	Official.

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NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued*

Name	*Proprietors or Publishers*	*Editor*	*Language*	*Remarks*
MONTHLY :—				
Revue de Marie	Marie Péril	Marie Péril	French	Roman Catholic Religious.
Journal of the Mauritius New Church	Reverend Fieldhouse ...	Reverend Fieldhouse ...	English	Religious processed.
Maurice Sports	Mauritius Sports Association	Roland Noël	English and French	—
Reality	Mr. J. Sangster	Mr. J. Sangster	English	Processed.
BI-MONTHLY :—				
La Revue rétrospective de l'Ile Maurice	Noël Régnard	Noël Régnard	French	Historical Miscellaneous.
Légionnaires	Légion de Marie	Jean de Robillard	French	Roman Catholic, religious.
L'Essor	Cercle Littéraire de Port Louis	Editorial Board	French	Literary.
Revue Agricole de l'Ile Maurice	La Société des Chimistes de l'Ile Maurice	Alfred North-Coombes ...	French and English	Sugar Industry and Agricultural Science.
QUARTERLY :—				
La Revue Artistique ...	J. I. Tranquille	J. I. Tranquille	French and English	Literary.
Diocesian Quarterly Magazine	Bishop of Mauritius	Bishop of Mauritius ...	French and English	Church of England.
Spiritus	Saint Esprit College ...	Rev. A. Meanan	French and English	Literary.
The Chinese Students Association Quarterly	Chinese Students Association	Cheung Kai Kai	English	Literary.
Everybody's Review ...	The Almadinah Press ...	A. G. M. Issac	French and English	—
Sapienta	Modern Printing	D. François	French and English	—
Indian Cultural Review ...	Indian Cultural Association	K. Hazareesingh	English	Literary.
Armaranth	Almadinah Press	D. Conhyea and A. Hossenbux	English and French	—
EVERY TWO MONTHS :—				
The Breeders' News ...	Breeders' Club	Hervé de Sornay	French and English	Livestock, farming etc., read mostly by members.
ANNUAL :—				
Mauritius Institute Bulltin	Mauritius Institute	The Board of Directors of the Mauritius Institute and Public Museum	French and English	Scientific papers on flora and fauna of Mascarenes.

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Broadcasting

Before the second world war, broadcasting in Mauritius was operated by a private commercial concern. During the war there were three stations in the island, all partially or wholly controlled by Government. In 1944, Government decided to take over the sole responsibility for broadcasting in the colony and it set up its own organization, the Mauritius Broadcasting Service, which broadcasts material of a non-commercial nature. Since 1944 the number of licence holders has increased from 1,300 to 13,047. In 1952, 2,276 new radio sets were licensed in the colony.

The M.B.S. goes over the air for an average of 52½ hours a week in four daily transmissions in the course of which English, French, Hindustani and two Chinese dialects are spoken. It also broadcasts token programmes in Tamil, Hindu, Urdu, Gujrati and Swahili.

Owing to the lack of professional artists in the Colony, the bulk of the programmes is made up of recorded music and transcriptions programmes from the British Broadcasting Corporation and the *Radiodiffusion et Télévision Française,* but the evening transmissions include a fair proportion of " live " items. Five news bulletins covering a total of one hour are broadcast daily.

The staff establishment comprises 27 permanent and 12 fee-basis employees.

The M.B.S. owns two transmitters, a 1½ Kwt shortwave transmitter broadcasting on 19 m 90 and a medium wave one broadcasting on 220 m. Both are located in Forest Side in the District of Plaines Wilhems in a building which also houses the studios, the news service organization and the administrative section. This building is obviously inadequate for this rapidly expanding service and a plan is at present being implemented for the erection of new transmitter and studio-cum-administrative buildings. The transmitter building should be ready in 1953.

This plan of expansion is to be financed partly by Government and partly by an allocation from Development and Welfare funds for the development of broadcasting in the Colonies.

FILMS

No commercial films are produced in Mauritius. The Visual Education Branch of the Education Department produces films featuring local events for showing in schools and for use by the mobile cinema units of the Public Relations Office.

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The exhibition of films is almost entirely commercial. In 1952 there existed 37 establishments, where films were exhibited on a commercial basis, of a total seating capacity of 44,600. It is estimated that the attendance for the year reached 3,292,380. Some 1,209,000 metres of films were imported from various countries as follows:—

	%
America	3·7
England	1·9
France	44·2
India	47·3
Italy	2·9

News reels of events in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth and of international events generally are received in the Colony by the Public Relations Officer and are shown in all the public cinemas which are under the control of three cinematograph companies. British news films (35 mm.) are distributed on a fee basis. Documentaries are issued free of charge to the companies in rotation.

The Government operates two mobile cinema units. The Mobile Cinema Unit No. 1, which was presented to the Mauritius Government in 1945 by the Ministry of Information was used for rural areas. The other unit, which is a gift of the Labour Welfare Fund, was used for shows at social centres and other institutions. The size of the films used is 16 mm.

Both units were often called out on Sundays to give special shows or to be used as public address equipment or to provide music, through their loud speakers, at sports and social gatherings.

A fairly large film library is available both for the shows given by the mobile cinema units and for issue on loan to the Education Department, Military and private owners of 16 mm. projectors.

During the health exhibition which was organised by the Medical Services and which lasted one week, one of the mobile cinema units showed daily films dealing with public health. "Human Factor" one of the main features of the programme was kindly lent for the occasion by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. It is worthy of note that it is the first time that the Royal Society has agreed that one of its films should be shown outside Great Britain.

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Information Services

There is a Public Relations Office, the main functions of which is to interpret Government to the people and the people to the Government. The office also aims at making Mauritius better known to Great Britain and overseas countries and at making Great Britain better known in the Colony.

The relations between the Public Relations Office and the local press are excellent. The office does its best to help the press by putting at its disposal any information which can be released and a great number of newspapers, periodicals, books of all sorts and ebenoids. The press helps by giving publicity to any communiqués which are sent to it and claims payment for only about a third of them.

The distribution of books, pamphlets, periodicals, photographs and publicity material to public libraries and similar institutions continued throughout the year.

The staff of the Public Relations Office is composed of a Public Relations Officer, two Publicity Officers, one clerk belonging to the Government General Clerical Service, two typists, two distribution clerks and two messengers. The staff of the mobile cinema units consists of two commentators, two operators and two motor van drivers.

Chapter 13—Local Forces

The Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force

The Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force was created in 1949, volunteers enrolling for initial periods of service of three years, with the option of re-engaging for further periods of three years up to a maximum of fifteen years total service. The total strength of the Force is limited to 50 ratings at the present time.

During the latter part of 1952 the remaining ratings who were enrolled in 1949 either concluded their period of three years' service or, in a few instances, were re-enrolled for a further period of service.

The wastage in the Force between 1949 and 1952 has been heavy, as many men during their initial period of service have resigned for various causes, chiefly owing to their inability to attend drills due to change of, or to the obtaining of, paid employment, and also to the withdrawal in 1952 of the provision of government paid

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transport to and from drills. Most ratings living at any distance from Port Louis, where the M.N.V.F. Headquarters is situated, have had to resign from the Force in consequence as there is no public transport from Port Louis to outlying districts after 6 p.m.

Due to the very large number of candidates always applying for enrolment, the quarterly selection of recruits is on a strictly competitive basis, and the standard is consequently high.

All ratings are required to carry out 14 days' continuous training annually, which normally takes place at Cannonniers' Point in November, and in addition attend as frequently as possible at the weekly drills, held on Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout the year between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Practical instruction in the two coastal craft " Sambur " and " M.F.V. 189," the latter on loan by Admiralty, takes place as often as possible, but no deep-sea instruction is possible under the present circumstances.

In July 1952, the Mauritius Government approved the engagement of seven of the M.N.V.F. ratings (since increased to ten) on a paid basis, in order that the maintenance of the two attached craft could be carried out more efficiently. The remaining ratings receive similar rates of pay and rations during the period of annual training only, and, depending on the number of drills attended above the minimum of 28 additional to the annual training, are also paid an annual bounty. All ratings attending drills from districts outside Port Louis are refunded the cost of their fares by public transport.

The Force is commanded by a Commander R.N., retired, on contract to the Mauritius Government, who is assisted by a Chief Petty Officer pensioner as Staff Instructor, also on contract. In addition, three ex-R.N. or R.N.V.R. officers domiciled in the Colony assist as Instructional Staff whenever available for drills.

The future constitution of the Force, possibly on a more permanent basis, it at present under discussion by the Mauritius Government.

A sum of Rs. 100,962 was provided in the 1952–53 Esitmates for this service: Rs. 34,023 under Personal Emoluments, Rs. 57,919 under " Other Charges " and Rs. 9,020 for Non-Recurrent Expenditure.

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The Army

During the year there was 3,094 recruit enlistments and 204 re-enlistments into the Royal Pioneer Corps bringing the total to 5,108. In the same period there were 4,469 discharges.

The Mauritian Pioneers formed the guard of honour on the occasion of the return to the Colony of His Excellency the Governor after leave in the United Kingdom on the 27th October, 1952. They also took part in the Armistice Day Parade on the 9th November, at Curepipe.

The 6th Battalion King's African Rifles left the Colony on the 4th November and were replaced by the 26th Battalion King's African Rifles, less two companies who were retained in Africa in connection with the Mau Mau disturbances.

No Army Day was held as the range at Bell Village has been abandoned owing to the close proximity of dwelling houses.

During the year the Mauritius Rifle Association held a meeting, the Army side coming first with 1,077 points.

A sum of Rs. 1,000,000 was provided in the Colony's Estimates for 1952–53 as contribution to the Imperial Government towards military expenditure.

Chapter 14—General

Cultural and Scientific Organisations

The Mauritius Institute

The project for the foundation of an Institute in Mauritius first took shape in 1880 when an ordinance was passed, with the active support of the Governor, Sir George Bowen, " to establish and incorporate a Public Institute: a public museum and a public library, for the purpose of promoting the general study and sultivation of the various branches and departments o fat, science, literature and philosophy, and for the instruction and recreation of the people."

The first stone was laid by Sir George Bowen on the 23rd November, 1880 and the Natural history collections, bequeathed to the Colony by Julien Desjardins, were transferred to the new building, from the old Royal College, in 1885. The public library was opened in 1903, following the munificient bequest of Sir Virgile Naz's library which formed the nucleus of the present collections.

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To-day, the Institute comprises a Public Library, a Natural History Museum, a Maritime and Historical Museum, and a small Art Gallery ; in addition the following Scientific Societies are incorporated with the Institute: The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, the *Société des Chimistes et des Techniciens des Industies Agricoles,* the *Société Médicale,* the *Société des Ecrivains Mauriciens* and the Indian Cultural Association.

The administration of the Institute is assisted by a Board of Directors, appointed annually by the Governor, including four members appointed on the recommendation of the incorporated societies. A Library Committee and a Museum Committee are set up each year to manage the affairs of the Library and Museum respectively.

The Museum is opened daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. to the public except on Sundays and public holidays. It was visited during the course of the year by approximately 70,000 people. Admission is free.

The Public Library

The stock comprises more than 40,000 volumes almost equally divided between French and English. The Library has a large, valuable collection of Mauritiana and a reference section on the natural history of the Mascarene Islands and neighbouring regions. More than seventy-five periodicals are received annually. The Library is free to readers but a deposit of Rs. 10 is required from borrowers. The valuable support of the British Council has resulted in important accessions to the Library from time to time and it is owing to the Council's generosity that it has been possible to make much needed additions to the periodicals both of technical and general interest. A recent grant of Rs. 50,000 from Development and Welfare funds is being devoted to the formation of a modern reference library with particular emphasis on agriculture, economics and applied sciences.

The Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum is regional in character and every effort is being made to assemble representative material of the fauna, flora and geology of Mauritius and of the two other Mascarene Islands (Réunion and Rodriguez). The exhibited sections are being re-arranged on educational and ecological basis and a reserve collection for research workers is being gradually built up. The richness and variety of marine life in the neighbour-

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ing seas together with the very interesting remnants of the indigenous land fauna and flora present excellent opportunities for research in pure and economic biology. During the year under review certain groups of plants, reptiles and insects were studied either by members of the staff or sent overseas to experts for identification. A scientific publication " The Mauritius Institute Bulletin " is issued from time to time and Part 3 of Volume 3, which was issued in 1952, has been devote dto a catalogue of birds of Mauritius.

In the avian section there are two skeletons of the Dodo, one of the Solitaire from Rodrigues, and one of the flightless Red Hen *(Aphanapleryx)*, as well as a complete collection of the endemic birds of Mauritius, including the extinct Dutch Pigeon *(Alectroenas nitidissima)*.

A special case is devoted to the fauna of Round Island, a small islet 12 miles north of Mauritius.

There are now on view advanced collections of *Crustacea, Echinodermata* and *Mollusca* both land and marine. A collection of tropical fish, many painted in their natural colours is also noteworthy.

The botanical section includes a herbarium of over 4,000 sheets of specimens from Mauritius, Rodrigues and some of the small Indian Ocean islands. Native and exotic timber specimens are displayed and a special section is devoted to diseases and pests of economic plants.

Maritime and Historical Museum

A subsidiary museum related to local events has been opened in an old French house at Mahebourg, where the two wounded commanders of the British and French squadrons were received during the naval battle of Grand Port in August 1810. The museum is visited by over 5,000 persons annually, including many visitors from overseas; specially conducted tours for societies, schools and other interested bodies are arranged.

The building is a two-storied house, consisting of five large rooms, in which the exhibits have been displayed. In the two front rooms of the ground floor are found a number of objects recovered by Mr. H. C. M. Austen, C.B.E., in January 1934, from the wreck of one of the English frigates, the *Magicienne*, which sank in the Bay of Mahebourg during the Grand Port battle.

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Among the objects are several 12-pounder guns, 24-pounder caronades, canon balls, grape-shot, rudder braces in solid copper, pieces of sailor's uniform with buttons still attached, copper coins, old bottles and various smaller relics. Part of the hulk of the *Magicienne*, showing the wooden structure, the copper sheathing and some of the draught plates in Roman figures is exhibited. The details of the construction of the frigate and of another English frigate also lost in the battle, the *Sirius*, can be seen on plans supplied by the Admiralty. Reproductions of old prints and engravings show some phases of the engagement and the leading personalities connected with it. A noteworthy exhibit is a large relief map (9": 1 mile) of the bay of Grand Port with small model ships illustrating the site of the battle.

The important activities of the French privateers, who used the *Île de France* as a base at the beginning of the 19th Century, are illustrated by some exhibits from the East Indiaman " Kent." This ship was captured by Robert Surcouf, the *Roi des Corsaires*, in the Bay of Bengal in October 1800 and the following objects related to the event have been preserved: the desk of the Commander of the " Kent " (Captain Rivington), his sword, dagger and telescope, together with Surcouf's pistol and the sword of Captain Drieux who led the boarding party from the French ship *La Confiance*. The log-book of the " Kent," which belongs to a private collector, has also been loaned to the Museum. A large portrait of Surcouf is hung nearby.

The capture of the island by the British at the beginning of December 1810 is illustrated by a series of eight coloured prints by R. Temple. An oil painting of the last French Governor, General Decaen, as well as a large bowl which belonged to him are also to be seen.

A recent odyssey of the sea, which ended in Mauritius, is commemorated by maps and objects from the British steamer, the *Trevessa*, which foundered between Australia and Mauritius, at 1,610 miles from the latter, in June 1923. The crew, numbering 44, abandoned the ship in two life-boats one of which reached Rodrigues and the other Mauritius after 25 days, eight lives being lost during the voyage.

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In the same section of the museum are exhibited two flags presented to Mauritius by the officers and ship's company of H.M.S. *Mauritius*: (1) an Italian flag captured by the British Regiment, the Green Howards, at Melilli, Sicily, in July 1943 when fire support was provided by *Mauritius* for the final assault of the stronghold: (2) the battle ensign flown by the same cruiser during the Sicilian campaign.

Another portion of the room is devoted to the history of transport in Mauritius, exemplified, for the time being, by two *palanquins* and a *chaise à porteurs,* which were in use before the era of roads and wheeled traffic.

The stairs leading to the first floor open into a long hall at the end of which have been grouped some pieces of furniture which belonged to the famous French Governor of the island, Mahé de Labourdonnais (1699–1753): a bed, an arm-chair and a glazed armoir. In this cupboard have been placed a drinking glass, which also belonged to Labourdonnais, and examples of " willow " patterned china imported into Mauritius by the French East India Company at the same period. The recess devoted to these exhibits is decorated with a reproduction of a seventeenth century Gobelins tapestry and a portrait of Mahé de Labourdonnais. On the walls of this room are displayed a series of old engravings related to *Bernardin de St. Pierre's* celebrated novel " Paul and Virginia," a legend of the time of Mahé de Labourdonnais.

Adjoining the Labourdonnais exhibits is a spacious room in which are displayed, in their proper sequence, a valuable collection of maps, charts, engravings and water-colours, many original, which serve to introduce the visitor to the various periods of the history of Mauritius from its discovery to the present time. Worthy of special mention in this section are: a portulan map published at Amsterdam in 1595, probably the most accurate map of the region available at the time of the first Dutch visit to Mauritius in 1590 ; an English map of Mauritius by Mount and Page published in 1745, derived from a Dutch source ; Abbé de la Caille's map (1753), the first accurate map of the Island ; Bellin's map of 1763,based on the foregoing ; two maps by the Creole hydrographer, Lislet Geoffroy, published by the English Admiralty in 1813 and 1814. Modern maps are also shown including the fine one-inch map by Descubes (1880) which is of great practical interest as it indicates the site of over a thousand conceded lands.

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Among the series of lithographs and water-colours recording the life, scenery and customs of different periods, the following may be specially noted: six water-colours by Kesley (early 1840's), coloured prints by Thuillier, coloured lithographs by Bradshaw and Rider (1831–32), water colours by Leroy (1860's and a water-colour panoramic view of Mauritius, sketched from the Port Louis harbour by Augustus Earle who was on board the *Beagle* when Charles Darwin visited Mauritius in 1836.

A small exhibit is devoted to the history of the famous " Post Office " stamp of Mauritius (1847) and is illustrated by reprints of the stamp.

Art Gallery

An Art Gallery is attached to the Museum, consisting of a collection of original paintings including works by Renoir, Ziem, Le Sidaner, Harpignies, and a small section is devoted to the work of local artists.

Research

The richness and variety of marine life in the surrounding seas, together with the very interesting remnants of the indigenous land fauna and flora, present excellent opportunities for research in pure economic and marine biology, and the collections of the museum form a valuable basis for investigations in these fields.

In recent years research work, in conjunction with institutions and workers overseas, has continued to develop, mainly on marine and land *mollusca, crustaceans,* insects and reptiles. Investigations on the systematics and ecology of the vegetation of Mauritius are in progress.

Societies Incorporated with the Mauritius Institute

(1) *The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius.* This Society which was founded in 1829 under the title of *Société d'Histoire Naturelle,* was honoured with a Royal Charter in 1847. Its activities extend to most branches of natural history ; science and art lectures are delivered by its members and also by visitors of mark under its auspices. A catalogue of the library, which contains many rare and valuable books on natural history, was published in 1945. Annual proceedings are published containing papers read before the Society.

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(2) *Société Médicale de l'Ile Maurice.* The Society was founded in 1880 and includes among its members most of the medical practitioners of the Colony.

(3) *Société des Chimistes et des Techniciens des Industries Agricoles.* Formerly known as the *Société des Chimistes,* the Society has been recently reorganised and broadened by the inclusion of all engineers and technicians engaged in the sugar industry.

The Society is a technical body studying all questions relating to the growth of sugarcane and the manufacture of sane sugar. The papers and proceedings of the Society are published in the bi-monthly *Revue Agricole.*

(4) *Société des Ecrivains Mauriciens.* Founded in 1938 with the object of encouraging the publication of literary works, of establishing contact with similar institutions overseas, and of maintaining unity among Mauritian writers. This Society was incorporated with the Institute in 1949.

(5) *The Indian Cultural Association.* Founded in April 1936 with the object of promoting Indian culture in Mauritius and of fostering spiritual ties with India. It publishes a quarterly journal called " The Indian Cultural Review " and among its contributors are some of the foremost poets and writers of the island. This Society was incorporated with the Institute in 1950.

The Mauritius Archives

The Mauritius Archives Office is not only one of the oldest departments of this colony, dating from the early years of the French settlement, but it is also one of the oldest archive centres of the Southern Hemisphere, ranking only after the Cape and Réunion repositories.

Under French rule the Office was a branch of the *Conseil Supérieur* and received special attention from the authorities. An early instance of the interest of the French Government in colonial archives is provided by the edict of 1770, which set up a central *Dépôt des Chartes des Colonies* at Versailles and enacted regulations for their better preservation. Another important measure was the establishment in Mauritius in 1808 of a *Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine* which, for a long time, supplied sailors and travellers in the South Indian Ocean with valuable information.

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At the time of the land fighting which led to the capitulation of the Island by the French, the local archives were removed from Port Louis to a safer place of custody in Plaines Wilhems and thus escaped damage. In 1815, after the final cession of Mauritius to England, they were handed over to the British Authorities in an almost complete state, comparatively few of the records being retained by the French Government.

From 1922 until the end of 1949 the Archives came under the supervision of the Registrar General's Department. On the 1st January, 1950, the Archives became an independent organisation attached to the Central Administration.

The Archives Office to-day is divided into the following sections:—

(a) Administrative section including two distinct record groups:—

(i) those of the old French administration dating from 1721, of which the most valuable are those of the republican Colonial Assemblies (1790–1803) and those relative to naval history ;

(ii) those of the British administration from 1810 to 1860 ; these include the Secretariat files and the records of a few departments. It is proposed to take over all departmental records down to 1902, to which date public access to official records was extended recently by the Secretary of State, but this cannot be done until an extension of accommodation is provided.

(b) Domainial or Land section including the archives of the former Land Court (1767–1832), applications for grants of land, title-deeds of concessions and their grants of land, shooting and fishing leases, documents concerning Crown lands, mountain reserves, canals and rivers, notarial deeds, and memoranda of survey drawn up by land-surveyors. The last two are deposited under ordinances dating from the 18th century. Most of the records in this section date from the early years of the French settlement in Mauritius.

(c) Judicial section including:—

(i) records of the old French courts of which there are quite a number ;

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(ii) those of the British courts which replaced them after 1810. These records are of great interest to the lawyer and the student of history.

(d) Civil Status section including duplicate civil status registers for Port Louis, from 1721 onwards, and for the rural districts, from 1721 to 1830. The original registers for Port Louis are kept in the Central Civil Status Office and those for the rural districts, of later date than 1830, in the offices of the district Magistrates. This section also includes documents relative to slaves, previous to the abolition of slavery, and census returns.

(e) Printed records section including five classes of printed matter:—

(i) government publications ;

(ii) copies of all books and periodicals printed in Mauritius, regularly deposited in the Archives Office since 1893 ;

(iii) files of local newspapers from 1837 onwards ;

(iv) a collection of early Mauritian imprints issued between 1768 and 1810 ;

(v) a small reference library which is as yet in the growing stage. The set of government publications is probably the most important of its kind in Mauritius; so is the collection of newspapers. The collection of early imprints, which was started quite recently, is unique and of great import from the historical as well as from the bibliographical point of view.

(f) Cartographic section including maps, plans and diagrams either deposited under existing ordinances or transferred from the Survey Office, the Military Department and other departments. Of the old *Dépôts des Cartes de la Marine* little, unfortunately, is left.

(g) Photographic section, a recent addition, which includes a modern photostat equipment used for:—

(i) making replicas of documents which are beyond repair to ensure permanent preservation ;

(ii) making copies for official use by other departments ;

(iii) supplying copies to the public ;

(iv) building up a collection of pictorial records ;

(v) running an exchange service with archival centres abroad.

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The publications of the Archives Office include quarterly returns of books and periodicals deposited under the law ; an annual report and publications subsidized by the *Mauritius Archives Fund* established in 1951, the first of which will be a *Souvenir-Atlas* to commemorate the first triangulation of Mauritius in 1753 by Abbé de La Caille.

A bill to consolidate and amend the law on Public Archives, which had been under consideration since 1948, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 16th December and came into operation on the 30th December.

The bibliographical survey of *Mauritiana,* which will be a record of every piece of printed manuscript and cartographic material, relative to Mauritius and its dependencies from about 1500, and which started in 1951 has made good progress. The initial plan of publishing it in six separate instalments was revised and it is now proposed to publish one volume due to come out in 1954–55.

On the 7th September, 1952, the Chief Archivist left on mission for Aden and India to review and report on the archives problem in Aden and also to make a survey of the archives of that colony at the request of the Aden Government. He also visited the record offices in Bombay, New Delhi, Madras and Pondicherry to trace material for the bibliographical survey of *Mauritiana.*

The British Council

The promotion of cultural relations with other countries, says the British Council report for the year ended 31st of March, 1951, " is now recognised, throughout the World, as a normal function of the State, and the British Council is the contribution of the United Kingdom to a complex system of international relationship." The expression ' cultural relations ' is later defined in the same report as, " literature and arts, pure and applied science, systems of Government and local administration, medicine and nursing, all the links between people and institutions which a common profession or occupation gives, the study of language and information on all those things that together make a national " way of life." "

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The British Council in Mauritius continued its activities to stimulate interest along these lines. Throughout 1952, the Representative carried out a programme of filmshows, talks for the secondary schools, study groups, library work, presentation of books, assistance to cultural societies and so on. The talks for the secondary schools and public open air filmshows have been particularly successful. At a talk on Shakespeare's Henry V in the Plaza Theatre, Rose Hill, over 1,000 children attended. An open air filmshow in Plaine Verte Gardens, Port Louis, attracted an audience of over 5,000.

A development in Council work which has attracted some attention is the Council Study Box which is of considerable value for discussion and study group purposes. Throughout 1952 Study Boxes were in use in the Police, Labour and Education Departments and in youth clubs.

In line with local government development in the Colony, the Council directed a larger proportion of its work to the rural areas, particularly through the village councils. A Book Box Scheme which permits easy access to the British Council Lending Library for rural readers began during the year. Under this scheme the village councils can borrow regular supplies of books from the Centre in Rose Hill. In the same way, supplies of periodicals from the United Kingdom have increased. The Representative began a series of regular visits to the village councils during which talks illustrated by filmstrips are provided.

There has been some development in the facilities available for the welfare of Mauritian students in the United Kingdom. Students had the opportunity in March, 1952, of attending an Introductory Course at the Council Centre. During this course they were able to familiarize themselves with academic, social and general conditions in Britain. Arrangements are in force for a close link-up in the interests of Mauritian students between the Mauritius, Paris and London Offices of the Council. At the end of December, 49 students from Mauritius were members of British Council Centres in London and the United Kingdom regions.

The Representative, Mr. John Sutherland, M.A., left the Colony on leave in May and returned to his post in September.

Société de l'Histoire de l'Ile Maurice

This society was founded in 1938 to foster and encourage the study of the Colony's history by collecting documents on local

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history, publishing historical works, and organising historical exhibitions and lectures.

One of the principal activities of the Society has been the production of the Dictionary of Mauritian Biography, twenty-four parts of which have already appeared. These contain about one thousand biographies of persons connected with Mauritius by birth or residence.

The Society awards prizes in the schools to encourage the study of Mauritian history. It corresponds and exchanges publications with similar institutions overseas and collects material from the Archives at the Cape, The Hague, Batavia, Paris, London and Lisbon.

In 1942 a monument was erected by it to commemorate the explorer Mathew Flinders who was a prisoner for seven years in Mauritius.

In 1944 it organised a Paul and Virginie bi-centenary exhibition in the Mauritius Institute. It also erected a monument at Poudre d'Or in the same year to commemorate the wreck of the ship *Saint-Géran* off the coast of Poudre d'Or in August 1944.

In 1948 the Society set up a third memorial at Grand Port on the spot where the Dutch first landed in Mauritius in 1598.

British Medical Association, Mauritius Branch

A branch of the British Medical Association was founded in 1939. Membership is granted to all medical practitioners who have qualified for registration in Mauritius, including those with French qualifications. The Branch represents the medical profession in the island. Close collaboration is maintained between Government and the profession, and the advice of the Branch has been frequently sought by Government in connection with Development and Welfare and other needs of the community. In 1950 the Mauritius Branch was consulted on the advisability of introducing a National Health Insurance Scheme and the question is now being considered.

Le Cercle Littéraire de Port Louis

The principal object of this Society is to unite all those interested in French culture and ideals. Its aim is to encourage among the Mauritian people the study and diffusion of the French language and literature, by means of annual competitions and public lectures. A review, *L'Essor,* is published by this Society.

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The English Association

The weakness of Mauritius students in spoken English, especially as compared with their proficiency in written English, is a known fact and has always placed them at a disadvantage. The cause of that weakness is that few Mauritian students have the opportunity of improving their spoken English by association with English-speaking people or by hearing the language spoken by English people.

In 1945 a movement was started by Mr. Max Rohan to create a society which would encourage and help Mauritian students who were learning English to a better knowledge of it, particularly of the spoken language, and to a fuller acquaintance with English literature and culture ; the society was, above all, to provide facilities for Mauritian students to speak English and hear it spoken by English people.

A Provisional Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Rohan was appointed to bring the society into existence, and after several months of work the society was officially inaugurated under the name of the English Association, at a meeting held at the Rose Hill Town Hall in December 1946. His Excellency Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G., who had from the beginning taken an interest in the society, honoured the meeting by his presence. The Association has since been honoured by the patronage of the Governor of Mauritius.

The object of the Association is to help young people who desire to improve their knowledge of English, and to this end it arranges film shows, dramatic performances (with the assistance of the Mauritius Dramatic Club) and broadcasts in English for school children ; it organizes essay writing competitions and especially annual competitions in elocution, acting and singing in English and makes the prize-winners take part in a public recital ; it promotes the formation of dramatic, debating and literary circles and in short engages in any activity likely to be of help to students of the English language and literature.

The Association is composed of some 50 members, and its annual oral competitions are very popular.

The Association works in close co-operation with the British Council in Mauritius.

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Alliance Française

The local branch of the *Alliance Française* in Port Louis, Mauritius, was founded in 1884 with the object of fostering French culture by the introduction of French courses in schools, conducting annual examinations and organizing meetings and conferences on French literature and art. Two scholarships were awarded in 1952 entitling the holders to one year's study in a French university.

Mauritius Dramatic Club

This club was founded in 1937. In the early years of the war it gave a number of productions from which considerable gifts were made to war charities. It has now been revived and has given several full productions in addition to numerous play-readings and occasional broadcast plays.

The Mauritius Muslim Youth Brigade

Founded in 1939 under the patronage of His Eminence Maulana Abdul Aleem Siddiqui, the Mauritius Muslim Youth Brigade is one of the most active youth organisations in the Colony and young Muslims of all classes are encouraged to join the movement. The Brigade organises lectures, debates and sports, and an annual bulletin is published.

The Vacoas House of Debators

This association, a literary society founded in 1936, takes special interest in general educational and cultural development.

Fortnightly meetings are held for debates and plays ; occasional radio programmes are presented on the Mauritius Broadcasting Service, lectures by eminent outside personalities are delivered from time to time.

A Scholarship Fund, authorized by Government, provides for the educational needs of pupil-members taking a secondary course of studies. A Girls' Section was started in January 1952 for the welfare of girls of 12 and upwards.

Football, volleyball, table-tennis, outings, camping-out are among the recreative activities ; an athletic Sports Day is organized every year.

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The Indian League of Mauritius

The Indian League of Mauritius was founded under the name of the Indian Students Association. The principal objects of the League are to foster friendship and brotherhood among its members and to work for the social betterment of the Indian community. The League organizes debates, lectures and sports, publishes a quarterly magazine, and gives plays in English, French and Hindustani.

The Mental and Physical Culture Association

The principal aims of this Association are to encourage the study of the English language and literature, and to assist its members in obtaining facilities for enjoying sports such as tennis and football.

The Hindu Pracharini Sadha and the Mauritius Hindi Parishad

These Societies were established with the object of promoting and encouraging the study of Hindi in Schools. Efforts are being made by the managing committees to produce a uniform curriculum and to improve the standard of teaching. Collaboration with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of Allahabad is maintaied for conducting external examinations in Higher Hindi in Mauritius.

The Pen Club de L'Océan Indien

The Mauritius section of the "*Fédération Internationale des P.E.N. Clubs*" was founded in Mauritius in 1951. It aims at the promotion of a spirit of understanding and friendship among the writers of all sections of the community and also among those of the neighbouring islands. A number of broadcasts and conferences were given under the auspices of the Club.

THE ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY

The Observatory Department maintains a meteorological and magnetic station at the Royal Alfred Observatory, Pamplemousses, an administrative and forecasting headquarters at Vacoas and a meteorological observing station at Plaisance Airfield. Meteorological observing stations are also maintained in the Dependencies at Agaléga, Diégo Garcia, Rodrigues and St. Brandon. Complete rainfall records were also collected from over a hundred gauges distributed over the Colony. About 400 meteorological observations were collected each month from ships at sea.

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The daily weather maps covered as far as possible, the whole of the Indian Ocean and surrounding continents between 15 N and 50 S. Meteorological observations and forecasts were prepared and transmitted daily for the use of meteorological services of other countries, for shipping, aviation, Governmet departments and the public. Special warnings of tropical cyclones were provided and numerous general enquiries from authorities overseas and in the Colony were answered.

The responsibilities in aeronautical meteorology were considerably extended with the commencement of the regular fortnightly return flights of Australian aircraft across the South Indian Ocean.

Reorganisation and extension of the Department to meet present commitments were gradually implemented but were handicapped by the lack of buildings and the shortage of senior staff.

Government Fire Services

The Government Fire Services are called upon to attend to fires in any part of the Island excepting the Municipal area of Port Louis which is served by the Municipal Brigade. The functions of this organisation consist in taking all available measures to ensure fire protection and to extinguish fires or to prevent them from spreading.

That Department comprises an Administrative Office and five Stations situated in Curepipe, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Mahebourg and Rivière des Anguilles ; and its establishment is composed of one Controller, one Administrative Officer one Storekeeper, one Clerk, one Typist, one Messenger one Chief Officer, two Station Officers, twelve Sub-Officers ; and ninety-two Firemen.

The strength of the mobile appliances distributed to the various stations consists of 6 fire engines, 10 large and 7 small trailer pumps, 3 water lorries, 1 water trailer, 2 towing units, 1 lorry, 2 cars, 1 van and 7 bicycles.

During the year, 130 calls were responded to as compared with 159 in 1951 ; of these 3 were false alarms and 5 were for special services.

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The fire loss, apart from that in the Municipal Port Louis area, was assessed at Rs. 175,250 as compared with Rs. 165,300 in the preceding year ; the mileage covered by the appliances on all services was 20,859 miles compared with 16,072 miles in 1951.

Fire appliances located in 53 Government buildings, on 3 Government harbour tugs, 1 store boat and in 32 cinema halls were inspected.

Fire hydrants were periodically tested and cleaned to ensure their good working condition and new points are being gradually installed.

35 storage places of petrol intended to be used for retail sales were inspected prior to the issue of licences by the competent authorities.

The Inflammable Liquids and Substances Ordinance, No. 51 of 1952, was passed in the Legislative Council in November 1952 and new regulations framed under this Ordinance are under consideration.

Firemen holders of the St. John's Ambulance Certificate attended a first aid competition held by the Police on the 2nd April, 1952. Lady Brecknoch, Superintendent (Overseas) of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, on visit in the Colony inspected the First Aid Certificate holders.

The Colonial Police and Fire Brigade Long Service Medal was awarded to a Sub-Officer.

On two occasions a squad of firemen succeeded in rescuing members of the public caught by the overflow of rivers.

A Station Officer was nominated to attend fire service training courses in the United Kingdom and left the Colony on the 23rd September, 1952.

61 requests were lodged for the attendance of the Fire Services at stage play performances and the attendance fees amounted to Rs. 968.50.

The average cost per man in the Services during the year was Rs. 2,600.34 while the cost of the Services per head of population (excluding the inhabitants of Port Louis) was 64 cents.

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PART III

Chapter 1—Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

Mauritius is a small island extending over an area of approximately 720 square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean, between 19° 58′ and 20° 32′ South Latitude, and the meridians of 57° 17′ and 57° 46′ East Longitude. It is almost surrounded by a fringing coral reef. The northern part of the island is a fairly flat plain which rises gently towards the central plateau. Elsewhere the coastal plain is narrow and the ascent to the central plateau abrupt. Bordering the central plateau there are three main mountain ranges with rocky peaks, the highest of which is 2,711 feet. Apart from these ranges, there are many other isolated hills and peaks. There are numerous small rivers throughout the island, the longest being about 25 miles. Most of the rivers are short and fast-flowing owing to the steepness of the slope from the central plateau to the sea. Waterfalls are not uncommon in Mauritius and some of the larger have been harnessed to supply hyro-electric power. There are only two natural lakes on the island, Grand Bassin and Bassin Blanc. Five reservoirs supply water for domestic use, irrigation and hydro-electric purposes.

Mauritius is one of the most thickly populated countries in the world ; its 720 square miles carry a population of 498,000, i.e., about 690 inhabitants per square mile—a staggering figure for an agricultural country. The population of the main towns is as follows:—

Port Louis	68.000
Curepipe	22,000
Quatre Bornes	17,000
Rose Hill	13,000
Beau Bassin	14,000

The chief industry of the island is sugar production and sugar-cane fields may be seen all over the island. From the hill tops the ground looks like an immense green lawn, regularly intersected by silver-grey ribbons of roads. There are small indigenous forests, but the Forest Department has planted areas with pine trees in order to suply wood to factories and to provide timber for building purposes. All round the coast there is a fringe of either casuarina (" filaos ") or coconut trees.

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Mauritius is well supplied with road communications. Travelling, even to the remotest part of the island, is comparatively easy. There is a railway service operating 164 miles of main and secondary lines ; in addition there are numerous bus services.

The Colony is comparatively isolated being situated in the Indian Ocean 500 miles East of Madagascar. Strategically, it is placed at the crossing of the sea routes linking Australia, India and the East Indies, with South Africa. Steamers, en route from the Far East to South Africa, call regularly at Mauritius, as do the French ships, bound for the neighbouring French colony of Réunion. During the war a modern airport was built at Plaisance, in the southern part of the island ,and there is a regular air service linking Mauritius with Paris and London. Survey flights in connection with a trans-ocean air service between South Africa and Australia via Mauritius were carried out in 1948, and regular flights, began in 1952.

The Colony of Mauritius has a number of island dependencies in the Indian Ocean. These are, Rodrigues 350 miles to the east, Chagos Archipelago 1,180 miles north-east in the direction of Ceylon, Agalega 580 miles and Cargados Carajos 250 miles north of Mauritius.

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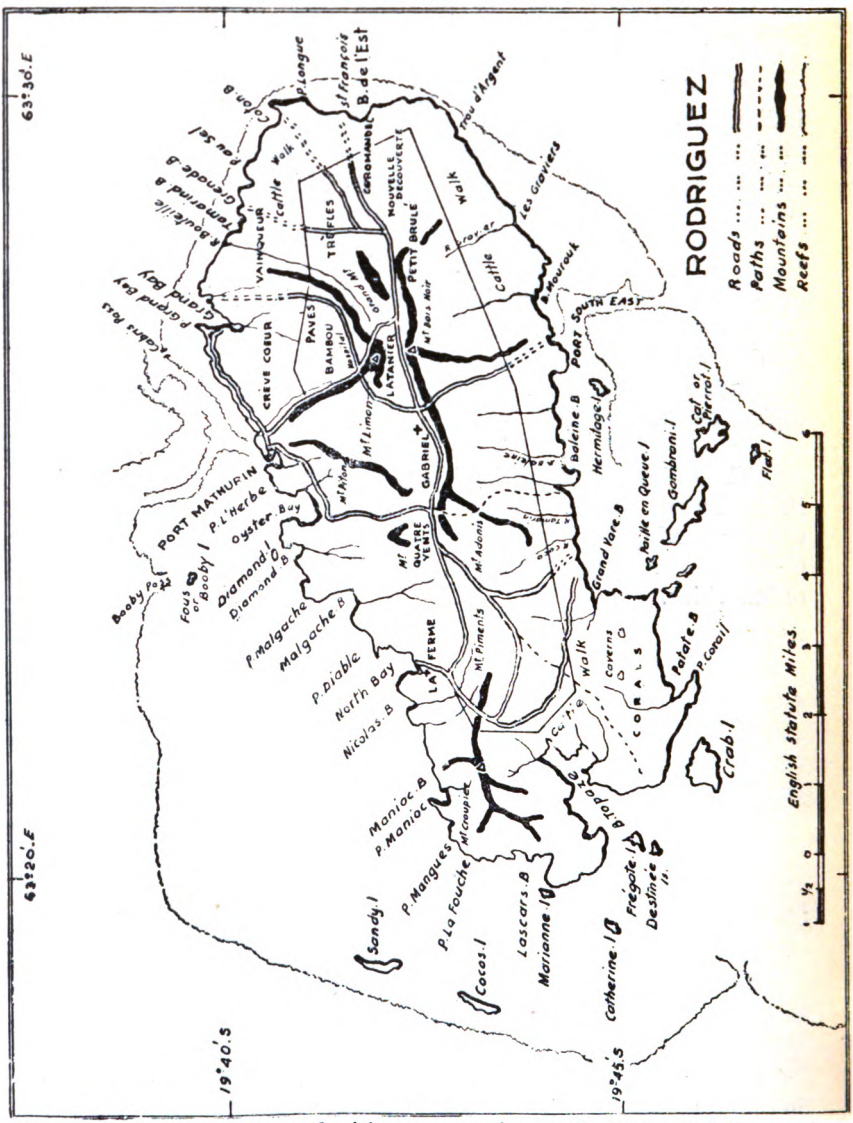
Rodrigues, the principal dependency, is a mountainous island of volcanic formation, encircled by a coral reef and has a total area of about 42 square miles. It measures 9¼ miles in length by 4¼ miles in width and has a population of over 15,000 inhabitants mostly fishermen and small cultivators. Soil erosion in



Rodrigues is causing the authorities some anxiety and efforts are being made to encourage contour planting and the development of co-operative societies which will inculcate better methods of agriculture. Rodrigues is under the charge of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, aided by officers of the police, health and agricultural departments.

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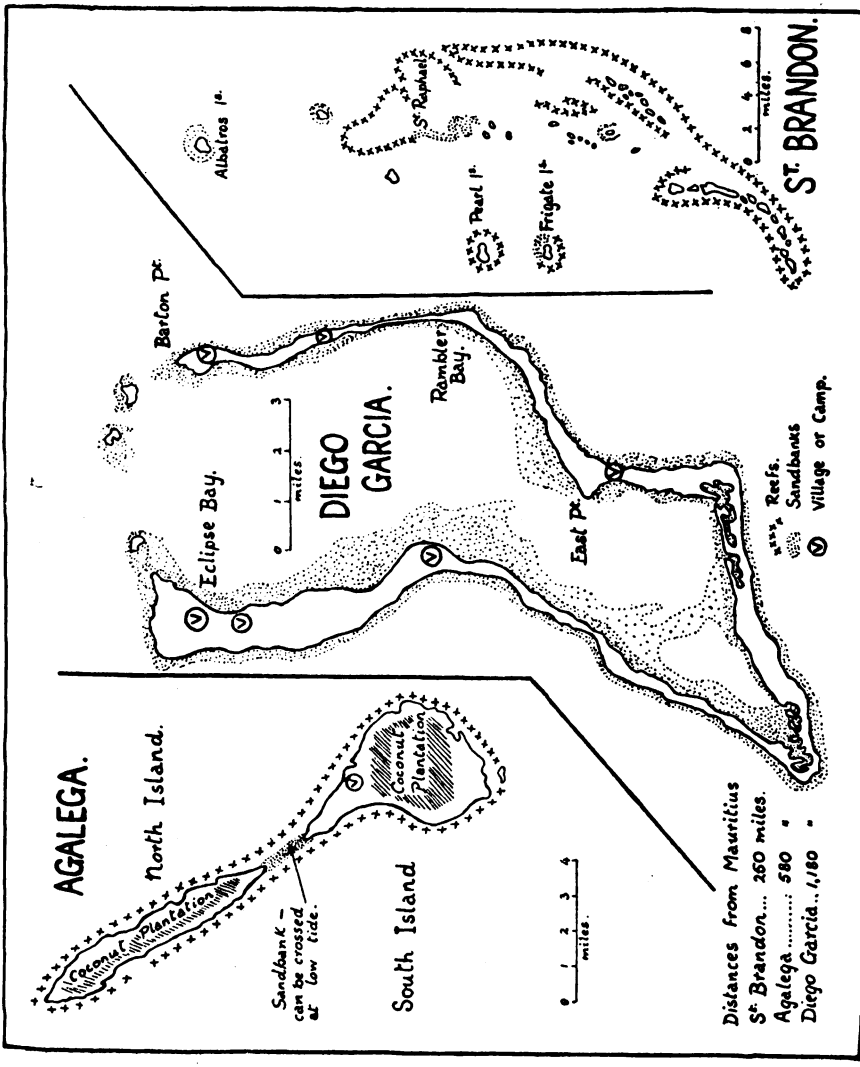

Chagos consists of five groups of coral islands, the biggest of which is Diego Garcia. The horseshoe-shaped ribbon of land lying just above sea-level, surrounds a lagoon thirteen miles long and between four and five miles wide. Diego was of strategic importance during the recent world war

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Agaléga consists of two small islands, separated by a narrow strip of sandbank. This dependency is the main source of copra for the edible oil industry of Mauritius.

The archipelago of Cargados Carajos, usually referred to by the name of the principal islet, St. Brandon, is a fishing station leased to a Mauritian Company. At present the fish taken in the waters of St. Brandon are dried and salted for export to Mauritius.

CLIMATE

Mauritius lies just within the tropics, but it is a small land mass without any large land area in its vicinity. It has, therefore, a maritime climate, tropical-maritime during summer and sub-tropical in winter. This differs appreciably from the climate of a place on the same latitude on a large continent. Very high temperatures are not experienced in summer, nor particularly low ones in winter and, except in localities at or near sea-level, especially along the North-West coast and during occasional dry spells, rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation throughout the year. On the other hand, owing to the high relative humidity, there are periods in summer, particularly when there is little or no wind, when considerable physical discomfort is felt, especially at or near sea-level, even though the temperatures are not extremely high. On the central plateau, which is between 1,000 and 2,000 feet above sea-level, it is comparatively cool almost all the year round. Heavy rains fall in summer, though there is no regular rainy season. In winter, it is cold and wet on the higher parts but cool round the coast. During this period there is a general exodus to the seaside. The bathing beaches with their white coral sand and calm, safe lagoons for bathing, fishing, swimming and boating are attractive and have been favourably compared by travellers with the well-known tourist resorts of Hawaii and other Pacific Islands.

The island is in the cyclonic region of the Indian Ocean, and the cyclone season, which coincides with the summer season, begins in November and ends in May. These cyclones often cause damage to plantations and buildings, but equally often are beneficial to the cane fields because of the rain they bring. Cyclones are occasionally very severe, causing widespread destruction to crops, trees and buildings, and sometimes loss of life. Fortunately, visitations of this catastrophic nature are relatively infrequent.

The following is a summary of the main climatological features.

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Seasons

The year can be divided approximately into two seasons ; summer, from November to April and winter, from May to October, though April to June, and the month of September, can be looked upon as transitional periods, during which the weather is very good.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall, at or near sea-level, is 50 inches or less, the minimum being about 30 inches in the western and north-western coastal areas. The amount increases steadily, with altitude, and reaches nearly 200 inches on the highest part of the central plateau, at about 2,000 feet above sea-level.

Summer rainfall produces by far the larger proportion of the total for the year. The main source of rain comes from tropical cyclones. When the centre of a cyclone passes over, or close to the island, the rainfall is very heavy, particularly in the case of a slowly moving cyclone. For example, in the cyclone of March, 1931, one locality recorded over 36 inches in 24 hours and 130 inches for the month.

The other important source of summer rainfall comes from instability showers (" convectional " rain), falling during the early afternoon in calm, or nearly calm, weather. These showers are of fairly short duration but, frequently, extremely heavy.

Winter rainfall is mostly of an orographic nature, produced by the lifting and cooling of the trade wind stream as it passes over the island. It is in the form of light rain or drizzle, most of which falls over the central high ground area.

True droughts are rare, except near sea-level, but very large deficiencies occur from time to time, particularly in summer months whenever there is little, or no, cyclonic activity in this part of the South Indian Ocean.

Temperature

The mean temperature varies from 74°F, at sea-level to 67°F. at 2,000 feet, and the mean annual range is 11° F. The highest and lowest values recorded at the Observatory, at an altitude of 180 feet, are 94·8° F and 49·9° F respectively, and the minimum at 1,850 feet is 44·9° F. The mean daily range is 13·5° F.

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Humidity

The mean relative humidity increases from 70 per cent at sea-level to nearly 90 per cent at 1,850 feet. The lowest value recorded at the Observatory is 33 per cent. The mean daily range varies from 19 per cent in April to 31 per cent in November at 180 feet.

Sunshine

The average number of hours per day of bright sunshine is 7·8 at 180 feet and 7·0 at 1,400 feet.

Winds

During the winter months, with only brief occasional interruptions due to distant extra-tropical depressions ,the island experiences steady south-east to east-south-east trade winds, of moderate strength. From time to time they become fairly strong for a day or two but never reach gale force.

In summer the average direction of the trades becomes easterly and of light to moderate force, and interruptions are much more frequent. When they are due to depressions to the south, the winds become very light, mainly north-west to north ; when due to tropical cyclone, gales from any direction may be experienced.

Tropical Cyclones

Cyclones occur during the summer season, usually between November and May, with the greatest frequency of occurrence in January and February. They have been known to affect Mauritius slightly, on rare occasions, in September and October.

Over the period for which data are available, nearly 100 years, very severe cyclones have been rare, but as in 1945, it is possible for the island to be struck by two destructive cyclones in a matter of weeks.

The highest average wind velocity so far recorded has been about 90 miles per hour, with peak velocities of 130 miles per hour. The winds near the centre are, however, extremely gusty and this, as well as the torrential rain that occurs ,adds considerably to the destruction caused. For the fifth year in succession no damage was caused by cyclones.

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Chapter 2—History

The island of Mauritius was probably visited both by Arab sailors and by Malays during the Middle Ages ; and on maps of about 1500 it is shown with an Arabic name. During the early sixteenth century Portuguese sailors visited it several times, and the first European to discover Mauritius is believed to have been Domingos Fernandez. The island appears on many sixteenth-century maps with the Portuguese name of Cerné or Cirné.

Dutch sailors first visited the island in 1598 and renamed it Mauritius, after their ruler Prince Maurice of Nassau ; later they made frequent calls on their trading expeditions to the East Indies. First-hand accounts of these visits exist, and of visits by English, French and Danish ships, which called at Mauritius for water, food and cargoes of ebony wood. An English trading company planned to occupy the island, but was forestalled in 1638 by a Dutch company, whose settlement lasted (with a gap from 1658 to 1664) until 1710. It was from Mauritius in 1642 that Tasman set out on his most important voyage of Australasian discovery.

The Dutch settlers never numbered much over three hundred (adults, children and slaves all counted) and the most useful element was a group of twenty or thirty farmers, rearing cattle hunting, fishing and growing food crops as well as some tobacco. But the settlement never developed enough to produce dividends, and the Dutch company finally abandoned it in 1710. The most noteworthy results of this Dutch occupation were the exploitation of the island's great ebony forests and the extinction of the Dodo, a bird peculiar to Mauritius, often mentioned by early seventeenth-century travellers. The Dutch are also to be remembered for the introduction of sugarcane, cotton, domestic animals and deer. Prior to the Dutch occupation the island was uninhabited. The slaves introduced into Mauritius by the Dutch were brought from Madagascar.

The French in 1715 claimed the island and called it " Ile de France," but do not seem to have settled any of their surplus Bourbon colonists there until 1722. In the intervals, European pirates from Madagascar and ships of the British navy, searching for the pirates, were almost the only visitors to the deserted island.

From 1722 till about 1767 Mauritius was governed by the French East India Company. From 1767 to 1810 it was in charge of officials appointed by the French Government, apart

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from the brief period of independence under the Colonial Assembly during the French Revolution. In 1735 the population had grown to almost one thousand (two hundred of them Europeans) and, from the time of the governorship of Mahé de Laboudonnais onwards, increased rapidly, reaching nearly twenty thousand in 1767 (fifteen thousand of them slaves). Labourdonnais did more than any other governor to change what was a petty outpost into a strong, prosperous and well populated colony. Much of the land was divided into concessions of approximately a quarter mile by a mile, and most of these were farmed. Coffee, manioc, maize, vegetables, fruit, indigo, cloves and sugar were among the crops grown. There was some rearing of poultry, goats and cattle.

Towards the end of the Company's rule of the island, Port Louis, the capital, was a lair of speculators and adventurers, desirous of returning to Europe as soon as they had made their fortunes. During the wars of the eighteenth century (Austrian Succession War, Seven Years War, and War of American Independence), the island became a naval depot, supplying French fleets fighting the British in the Indian Ocean, and was the pivot of French schemes to drive the British out of their Indian trading settlements. It was also a port of call for several expeditions, notably that of Bougainville, and was described by many French travellers of whom the best known is Bernardin de Saint Pierre, author of *Paul et Virginie*.

From 1767, under royal government, the population continued to increase, reaching thirty thousand in 1777, forty thousand in 1787, and nearly sixty thousand in 1797 (including fifty thousand slaves from Madagascar and Africa). During the French Revolution the inhabitants of Mauritius set up a government virtually independent of France, because the property owners were resolved to defend their interest against the *jacobins* and *sans culottes* and to resist the attempt made by the French revolutionary government, to release the slaves. The Colonial Assembly organised successful and damaging raids on English commerce, whenever England and France were at war. The raids continued while Decaen, one of Napoleon's generals, was governor, until in 1810 when a strong British expedition, long planned and more than once postponed, was sent to capture the island. A preliminary attack was foiled at Grand Port in August 1810, but the main attack, launched in December of the same year with larger forces, was successful. Bourbon and Rodrigues were also occupied by the British in 1810,

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but, by the Treaty of Paris in 1814, Bourbon was given back to France. Mauritius and its dependencies, including Rodrigues and Seychelles, were then ceded definitely to Great Britain.

Many English officials were brought in, together with a large garrison of several regiments. By 1870 the garrison had been gradually reduced to half a battalion, which was still further reduced after 1914. Few English merchants and private persons have settled in Mauritius, whose European population has remained mainly French in language and sentiment although loyal to the British Crown. After 1825, the island flourished, especially by the export of sugar to Enguand, the crop increasing from 14,000 tons to 34,000 tons in the decade 1823–33. During these early years the English Government's policy to suppress the slave trade and the consequent plans to free the slaves, were opposed until a sum of two million pounds sterling was paid to the slave owners as compensation for the loss of their slaves. To replace the freed slaves, labourers were bought from India to work in the fields. The population, which in 1833 had reached a hundred thousand (three quarters of them slaves), had by 1861 risen to three hundred thousand, nearly two hundred thousand of them being immigrants from India, most of whom remained to settle in Mauritius.

With the aid of immigrant labourers, imported fertilizers, improved methods of agriculture and richer cane varieties, the sugar crop rose to 70,000 tons in 1853, 150,000 tons by 1900, and in 1951 reached the record figure of 485,000 tons. In the interest of the sugar industry, forests were cut down, labourers brought in, reservoirs and irrigation schemes caried out, new government departments set up and technicians trained. As Joseph Conrad wrote: " First rate sugarcane is grown there . All the population lives for it and by it. Sugar is their daily bread."

Other industries were sporadically encouraged and usually neglected. After the slaves had been freed, much less food was grown locally, and more was imported, especially rice, from India. This became the staple food of the population and remained so, except when, in the 1939–45 war, rice supplies from Burma and India were cut off and imported flour and local crops had to be used as substitutes. When boom prices were being paid for sugar, after the 1914–18 war, various minor industries including tea, brick and tile manufacture, tobacco, aloe fibre bags and a government dairy were developed.

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One side of Mauritian history is concerned with cyclones, epidemics and crop pests, which from time to time have upset the economy of the island. In the eighteen-fifties, there were epidemics of cholera and in the eighteen-sixties, five years of epidemic malaria which caused the death of 20,000 people in Port Louis alone, in 1867 and the mass migration of thousands of persons, including almost all the well-to-do from Port Louis and the coastal districts, to the higher, healthier parts of Plaines Wilhems. Curepipe, a scattered village in 1865, was by 1895 large enough to have a town board, nominated annually by the Governor, and by 1945, was a town of over 20,000 people. The district of Plaines Wilhems, which in 1851, had 14,000 inhabitants, grew to 75,000 in 1921 and 120,000 in 1944. The cyclone of 1892, in which 1,200 persons were killed ; the epidemic of sura in 1902, which killed off all the draught oxen and caused sugar estates hurriedly to import light railways ; bubonic plague in 1899 ; the " Phytalus Smithi " beetle which, in 1911, was found to be attacking the sugarcane ; the 1919 epidemic of influenza ; the spread of malaria during the nineteen-thirties, into the hills and higher districts, and finally, three cyclones and a serious outbreak of infantile paralysis in 1945, are some of the greater misfortunes woven into the pattern of the island's history.

When sugar prices were high and the island was prosperous, living conditions were improved in various ways. The sanitation of Port Louis was improved in the eighteen-nineties, after long discussion. Sir Ronald Ross's visit, in 1908, led to useful anti-malarial work during the next twenty years. Reservoirs at Mare-aux-Vacoas (1893–95), La Ferme (1918), and La Nicolière (1924) brought irrigation and domestic water to private houses and to sugar estates, in several districts. Child welfare and similar activities developed in the war years. After expert inquiries in 1921, the water supply of Port Louis was greatly improved, and the port itself was somewhat modernised. Under the stimulus of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, more money was spent on education in the nineteen-forties. Prior to 1937, government revenue had come mainly from taxes on goods entering or leaving the island as well as on various local products. A graduated poll tax on incomes was introduced and, within ten years, had almost doubled government revenue. The poll tax was replaced by an income tax as from the 1st of July, 1951. The revenue from this source rose from Rs. 17,322,000 in the financial year 1950–51 to Rs. 27,113,000 in the financial year 1951–52.

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When sugar prices were low or climatic difficulties discouraging, the island had, at intervals, to raise loans or obtain grants from London. This happened in 1892 and again in 1908, when a Royal Commission of Inquiry under Sir Frank Swettenham, was sent out from England ; this happened again in 1930 when government expenditure on public works and on salaries was cut down ; and in 1945, the consequence of the disastrous cyclones of that year.

The main political events of the period 1850–1900 were the establishment of the Municipality of Port Louis in 1850 ; the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Indian Immigration in 1872 ; and the creation of a Legislative Council including elected members in 1886.

The early years of the present century were a period of slow recovery after the epidemics, cyclones and other calamities. The years that immediately followed the 1914–18 war, were years of unprecedented prosperity, owing to a boom in sugar prices, but this prosperity did not last long. During the second World War, Mauritius assumed considerable strategic importance, through the closing of the Suez Canal and the threat to India by the Japanese after their conquest of most of the European settlements in the Far East. The population at large played a valuable part in the organisation of local, military and passive defence and a large number of the Colony's youth volunteered to serve overseas.

Political, social and economic problems have lately claimed the attention of both the local and Home Government. In 1947 Letters Patent were issued granting the Colony a broader political franchise and in 1948 Mauritius took a step nearer that self-government which it temporarily enjoyed in the days of the French Revolution. The island is now at a turning-point in its comparatively brief history, and, whether it uses, or misuses its opportunities, is for itself to decide.

Chapter 3—Administration

The Government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. A Council of Government was first established in 1825. It consisted of the Governor and four officials. In the following year the Constitution was amended and a Council, including unofficial members, was introduced. This Constitution provided for a Council of Government composed of certain officers of the Crown and an equal

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number of other persons, to be taken from the chief landowners and principal merchants of the Colony ; seven officials and seven unofficials were accordingly appointed.

The Constitution was again amended in October 1885. The Council of Government under the revised Constitution was composed of the Governor, eight ex-officio members, nine members nominated by the Governor and ten members elected by the people ; of the latter, two represented the town of Port Louis, the capital of the island, and the remaining eight represented the rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding any public office.

The Constitution was further amended in July 1933, by fixing at two-thirds the proportion of the nominated members of the Council, who were to be unofficials and, although no provision to that effect was made in the Letters Patent, the nominated unofficial members were allowed a free vote on all occasions.

The Constitution of the Executive Council which was hitherto composed of the Governor and four ex-officio members was amended at the same time, and the former practice of appointing unofficial members to the Council was revised.

Debates in the Legislative Council may be conducted either in English or French. The normal life of a Council is five years, but the last one to sit, under the terms of the 1933 Constitution, lasted from 1936 to June 1948. This long extension was due, first of all, to the war and subsequently to the delays in arriving at a final decision on the new and more liberal Constitution which had been promised to the Colony. The protracted labours of the Consultative Committee on the revision of the constitution had ended in a virtual stalemate. In 1947, the then Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, broke this stalemate by submitting to the Secretary of State revised proposals, based on his belief that the bulk of the population was not ready for fully democratic institutions. To guard against possible abuse, certain safeguards were suggested, but within these limitations, the widest possible measure of enfranchisement, on the basis of a " simple literacy " requirement, was recommended by the Governor.

His recommendations were accepted and embodied in the Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and Order in Council dated the 9th December, 1947. General elections were held on the 9th and 10th August, 1948, and the new Council met on the first day of September.

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According to the terms of the New Constitution, British subjects, male or female, of 21 years of age or upwards, who have been ordinarily and *bona fide* residents in the Colony for a period of two years preceding an election, and:—

(a) being originally resident in some electoral district, are able to read and write simple sentences and sign their names in one of certain specified languages, to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer ; or

(b) being ordinarily resident in some electoral district, are qualified as serving in the Forces, or as ex-servicemen discharged, with certificate of satisfactory service ; of

(c) have been for six months previous to the date of registration, owners or occupiers of business premises in an electoral district ;

are entitled to vote unless debarred under the specific disqualifications listed in Section 17 of the Order in Council. This section debars aliens, those under 21 years of age, those not possessing the residence qualification, criminals serving an unexpired sentence of over 12 months, the insane and, finally, those " disqualified for registration by any law for the time being in force in the Colony relating to offences connected with elections."

There has been a regrouping of electoral districts under the Order in Council dated December 1947. Plaines Wilhems and Black River are joined together to form one electoral district returning six members. The electoral districts of Pamplemouses—Rivière du Rempart, Moka—Flacq and Grand Port—Savanne each return three members, and the capital constituency of Port Louis has four members, owing to its dense population and commercial importance.

Under the 1933 Constitution, the number of registered electors was never greater than 12,000 (the figure for December 1947 was 11,799). The number of registered electors under the new Constitution in 1948 was six times greater—71,723 having qualified to vote in the 1948 elections. The number of registered electors at the end of 1952 was 92,242.

The Legislative Council is composed of 3 ex-officio, 12 nominated unofficial members and 19 elected members, under the presidency of the Governor. The Executive Council consists of 3 officials (the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Procureur General) and four members selected for appointment by

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the Legislative Council from amongst the non-official members. The Royal Instructions provide for the appointment of other members to Executive Council and, in October 1951, the Governor appointed one elected and one nominated member to serve for the remaining period of the Council as at present constituted. The tenure of office of appointed members is three years.

The names of members of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council and the changes in composition during the year are given in Appendices II and III to this Report.

In April 1951, the Governor announced to the Legislative Council a scheme to bring Unofficial Members in closer touch with certain government departments and thus give them the opportunity to gain fuller knowledge of departmental policy and take their share with the Governor in framing it. The duties of the "Liaison Officers," as they are called, were defined as follows:—

(a) Thoroughly to familiarize themselves with the policy set out by the Government for the working of their departments and to bring before the Governor in Council such proposals for modification or alteration in government policy as they may think fit.

(b) Thoroughly to familiarize themselves with the steps taken by their departments to carry out the approved government policy; and, after consultation with the Departmental head, to make such suggestions as they may think fit to the Governor-in-Council for improvement in the execution of such policy.

(c) To discuss with the Departmental head, and with any appropriate Committee, the preparation of the department's annual estimates, and any application for supplementary provision and to make any representations in connection therewith, which they may think fit, to the Governor-in-Council.

Liaison Officers, as such, are not concerned with appointments, promotions or discipline. These, under the constitution of the Colony, are matters for the Secretary of State, the Governor, or the Governor-in-Council alone.

The names of the Liaison Officers in 1952 are given in Appendix IV to this Report.

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The head of the Civil Service is the Colonial Secretary. He is the Governor's chief adviser on administrative and political matters, the Financial Secretary advising on financial policy.

A start in local government was made in October 1946, when a Civil Commissioner was appointed to take charge of the southern districts of Grand Port and Savanne. In May 1947, a second Civil Commissioner was appointed for the northern districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart, and a third Civil Commissioner, for the districts of Moka and Flacq, assumed duty towards the end of 1948.

In October 1952, Black River was added to the Southern districts under the jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner for the South.

The Civil Commissioner is the principal administrative and executive officer of Government in his district and is responsible for coordinating the whole machinery of Government. The relationship between the Civil Commissioner and his technical colleagues is similar in kind to that between the Governor and Heads of Departments. He is also responsible for the development on healthy lines of local government organisations in his district and for ensuring the welfare of its inhabitants by all means at his disposal.

The rural part of Plaines Wilhems still remains outside the pattern of district administration.

The forty village councils which were constituted in 1947 have been allowed full freedom in drawing up their programmes of work and it is gratifying to note that their projects have, on the whole, been eminently practical and useful. A few councils have developed very rapidly indeed and have been given government contracts for such services as scavenging and the upkeep of cemeteries. With the pump-priming funds provided by the central administration, councils have gone ahead with road repairs and the construction of bridges, markets, water supplies, latrines, primary school buildings, a day nursery and even a housing experiment.

Not all village councils have reached the same standard, but new impetus has been given to rural local government by the Village Council and District Council Ordinances which came into force on the 9th of February and on the 15th of October, 1952, respectively. Regular elections, powers to raise taxes, own pro-

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perty and make bye-laws has greatly enhanced the status of the village councils. The District Council which advises the Civil Commissioner on matters of policy and allocates funds to village councils and generally correlates their work, is able to raise certain taxes not applicable to any one village. The interest shown by the Legislature in the Village Council and the District Council Ordinances and the not inconsiderable powers and privileges contained in them, show how the pioneer efforts of voluntary public-spirited members of village councils over the past five years are appreciated.

There were at the end of 1952, 25 Village Councils in the South, 27 in Moka—Flacq and 27 in the North. The election of Village Councils in the district of Black River had not yet taken place by the end of 1952.

At the end of 1952, District Councils had been set up in each of the three Civil Commissioners' districts following elections held under the Ordinance.

The larger urban areas of Mauritius have had their own local government organisations for many years.

The constitution of the Municipality of Port Louis, which was first established in 1849, was modified at the close of 1950, by Ordinance No. 35, which increased the membership of the Council from 12 to 16 and provided suffrage on practically the same basis as the local parliamentary suffrage. There were 3,485 registered electors in 1948 ; this figure rose to 11,945 in 1951 and 11,955 in 1952.

The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor are appointed by the Council, subject to confirmation by the Governor.

In the Plaines Wilhems district, the three Boards of Commissioners, described in previous annual reports, have now been superseded by Town Councils in which the members are partly elected and partly nominated by the Governor. The Town Councils of Curepipe and Beau Bassin—Rose Hill are composed of nine elected and four nominated members, and that of Quatre Bornes of seven elected, and three nominated members. In Decem- 1952, the electors on the roll of the three Town Councils numbered 5,368, 5,537 and 2,961 respectively.

Two further town councils are planned, one in Mahebourg and the other in Vacoas—Phœnix.

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Chapter 4—Weights and Measures

The metric system is in general use in the Colony. Certain French measures are still used in connection with the measurement of land, the more common being:—

1 French foot	=1.06 English feet.
1 Arpent	=40,000 square French feet or 1.04 acres.
1 Toise	=6 French feet or 2 yds. 4 inches.

The following measures of capacity are also in use:—

1 bouteille	=800 c.c. (liquid)
1 chopine	=½ bouteille.
1 corde	=80 French cubic feet or 96.82 English cubic feet (used only to measure fire-wood.)

I Gaulette is referred to as 10 French feet and is used only in the field, whilst 1 livre (one pound) is used currently to mean ½ kilogramme.

Weights, measures and scales are controlled by the Police throughout the Colony. The control of weighbridges on sugar estates is the responsibility of the Central Board constituted under the Sale of Canes (Control) Ordinance.

The following statement shows the number of weights and measures stamped in 1951 and 1952:—

	1951	*1952*
Weights	22,570	31,419
Scales	5,058	6,589
Measures of capacity	3,693	2,710
Measures of length	309	331
Weighing machines	106	127

Duties collected on this account were Rs. 9,759.85 as compared with Rs. 8,093.95 in 1951.

97 offences under the Weights and Measures Ordinance were detected during the year and 51 weights, 53 measures of capacity and 9 scales were seized by the Police.

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Chapter 5—Reading List

Appendix V to this Report gives a list of Development and Welfare publications issued by the Government of Mauritius since 1944 and Appendix VI other government publications of general interest on sale to the public. A selection of books on Mauritius available from other sources is given in Appendix VII and a list of out-of-print books of interest to students of history, biography and literature is given in Appendix VIII. A list of non-serial publications of the year under review is given in Appendix IX.

An exhaustive bibliography of Mauritius is being compiled by the Archives Department of the Colony, which it is hoped will be published in 1954 or 1955.

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APPENDIX I

(Part I—Review of 1952)

Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Summary of Estimated Revenue

	Estimated Receipts over Ten-Year Period
	Rs.
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund (the Colony's allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945) ...	23,333,300
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund (Research)	2,266,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund (Central Allocation)	345,500
Loan Funds	60,500,000
Subventions and Reimbursements from local funds and General Revenue	22,384,700
TOTAL Rs.	108,829,500

The details of the contributions from local sources are :

	Rs.
Surplus Funds	11,300,000
Mauritius 3% Loan 1961	3,140,000
War Risk Insurance Fund	770,400
Contributions from Revenue	6,450,000
Miscellaneous other receipts	724,300
TOTAL Rs.	22,384,700

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APPENDIX I—(*continued*)

Summary of Expenditure

	Estimated Expenditure over Ten-Year Period	*Actual Expenditure 1.7.46 to 30.6.52*
	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	2,500,000	2,236,605
Agriculture	4,615,000	1,906,091
Education (Teachers' Training College) ...	1,065,711	1,065,711
Health	6,000,000	4,814,849
Nutrition	260,609	260,609
Settlement	830,000	389,291
Irrigation and Water Supplies	35,825,000	11,947,624
Buildings	12,900,000	3,495,302
Roads	2,842,000	2,385,130
Research...	8,000,000	5,643,592
Sugar Industry	5,728,908	5,728,908
Interest Charges	—	—
Scholarships and Training Grants	370,000	69,068
Sewerage	712,000	190,889
Secondary Industries ...	8,275,000	910,658
Forestry	750,000	553,610
Housing	10,625,000	1,320,000
Experimental Farms... ...	5,000,000	—
Rodrigues	1,600,000	—
Unallocated	930,272	—
TOTAL Rs.	108,829,500	42,917,937

The Expenditure for the period 1946–51 was financed as follows :—

	Rs.
From the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	9,325,187
From Loan Funds	17,537,110
From Subventions and Reimbursements ...	16,055,640
TOTAL Rs.	42,917,937

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APPENDIX I—*continued*

Approved grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts

Development Grants (Mauritius Allocation)

Scheme No.	*Description*	*Amount of Grant* £	*Amount of Grant* Rs.
D. 285	Anti-malaria survey ...	2,850	38,000
D. 301	Census	6,300	84,000
D. 397	Secretary Development and Welfare	2,150	28,667
D. 747	Teachers Training College (Building)	2,860	38,133
D. 667 D. 667A	Employment of Woman Nutrition Officer for 3 years	2,280	30,400
D. 670 D. 677G D. 667G(A) D. 706 D. 760 D. 770 D. 1022 D. 1217 D. 1457 D. 1481	Scholarships	20,491	273,21£
D. 736 D. 736A	Appointment of Land Settlement Officer	4,970	66,266
D. 746 (A–G)	Anti-Malaria Works ...	375,000	5,000,000
D. 983	Construction of a Pilot Decorticating Machine ...	1,000	13,333
D. 1449 D. 1449A	Pilot Land Settlement Scheme	50,625	675,000
D. 1593 D. 1593A	Teachers' Training College Beau Bassin	40,730	543,066
D. 1737	Irrigation and Domestic Water Supply	715,000	9,533,333
D. 1766	Education Department Buildings	196,950	2,626,000
	TOTAL ...	1,421,206	18.949,411

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APPENDIX I—*continued*

Development Grants (Central Allocation)

Scheme No.	*Description*	*Amount of Grant* £	*Rs.*
D. 694 ...	Scholarships	28,000	373,333
D. 1046 ...	Geological Survey	1,900	25,333
D. 1246 ...	Broadcasting Development ...	265	3,533
D. 1580 D. 1580A	Aeronautical Equipment ...	11,750	156,666
D. 1617 ...	Broadcasting Development ...	15,000	200,000
	TOTAL ...	56,915	758,865
	Research Grants		
R. 19 ...	Marine Biological Investigation	4,500	60,000
R. 38 R. 38A	Biological Control of *Cordia Macrostachya*	4,730	63,066
R 39 ...	Establishment of a Fisheries Research Station	2,850	38,000
R. 52 R. 52A	Poliomyelitis Research ...	470	6,266
R. 88 (A–J) ...	Mauritius–Seychelles Fisheries Survey	52,794	703,920
R. 138 ...	Visit of an Expert to investigate the economic possibilities of using night soil for the manufacture of compost.	430	5,733
R. 190 ...	Experiment in the growing of *Aleurites Fordii*	340	4,533
R. 227 R. 227A R. 227B	*Mosquito* Eradication Campaign	111,880	1,491,733
R. 543 ...	Entomological Research ...	11,100	148,000
	TOTAL ...	189,094	2,521,251

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APPENDIX II

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1952

President

His Excellency SIR HILARY BLOOD, K.C.M.G., K.St.J., LL.D. (1st January to 21st May and 14th October to 31st December).

J. D. HARFORD, Esq., C.M.G. (Officer Administering the Government) 22nd May to 13th October.

Ex-Officio Members

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

J. D. HARFORD, Esq., C.M.G., 1st January to 21st May and 14th October to 31st December.

J. S. RENNIE, Esq., *(Acting)* 22nd May to 13th October.

The Honourable the Procureur and Advocate General.

R. ESPITALIER-NOËL, Esq., Q.C.

The Honourable the Financial Secretary.

E. O'CONNOR, Esq., 1st January to 21st April.

D. A. KAIN, Esq., *(Acting)* 22nd April to 30th September.

H. J. HINCHEY, Esq., 1st October to 31st December.

Selected for appointment by the Governor

Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOCAM.

Dr. the Honourable C. E. MILLIEN.

The Honourable A. G. SAUZIER.

The Honourable P. G. R. RAULT.

Appointed by the Governor

The Honourable A. M. OSMAN.

The Honourable R. SEENEEVASSEN.

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APPENDIX III

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE YEAR 1952

His Excellency SIR HILARY BLOOD, K.C.M.G., K. ST.J., LL.D.
(January to 21st May and 14th October to 31st December).
J. D. HARFORD Esq., C.M.G., (Officer Administering the Government) 22nd May to 13th October.
President.

The Honourable H. R. VAGHJEE—*Vice-President.* Elected Member representing Pamplemousses—Rivière du Rempart.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary. (Ex-officio Member).

J. D. HARFORD Esq., C.M.G., January to 21st May and 14th October to 31st December.

J. S. RENNIE Esq., *(Acting)* 22nd May to 13th October.

The Honuorable the Procureur and Advocate General. (Ex-officio Member).

R. ESPITALIER-NOËL Esq.,Q.C.

The Honourable the Financial Secretary. (Ex-officio Member).

E. O'CONNOR Esq., 1st January to 21st April.

D. A. KAIN Esq., *(Acting)* 22nd April to 30th September.

H. J. HINCHEY Esq., 1st October to 31st December.

Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM. (Elected Member representing Pamplemousses—Rivière du Rempart).

Dr. the Honourable C. E. MILLIEN. (Elected Member representing Port Louis).

The Honourable A. G. SAUZIER. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable P. G. R. RAULT. (Elected Member representing Plaines Wilhems—Black River).

The Honourable A. M. OSMAN, O.B.E. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable R. SEENEEVASSEN. (Elected Member representing Port Louis).

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APPENDIX III—*continued*

The Honourable L. R. RIVET, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Elected Member representing Plaines Wilhems—Black River).

The Honourable H. G. ROBINSON, C.B.E. Nominated Member).

The Honourable P. F. A. GELLÉ, Q.C. (Nominated Member).

Dr. the Honourable A. E. DE CHAZAL, O.B.E. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable J. M. J. L. M. J. KŒNIG. (Elected Member representing Plaines Wilhems—Black River).

Dr. the Honourable J. M. CURÉ. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable J. E. M. L. AH-CHUEN. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable R. BALGOBIN. (Elected Member representing Moka—Flacq).

The Honourable J. BEDAYSEE. (Elected Member representing Grand Port—Savanne).

The Honourable A. BEEJADHUR. (Elected Member representing Pamplemousses—Rivière du Rempart).

The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL. (Elected Member representing Grand Port—Savanne).

The Honourable Mrs. L. M. D. DE CHAZAL, M.B.E. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable S. B. EMILE. (Elected Member representing Port Louis).

The Honourable B. GUJADHUR. (Elected Member representing Moka—Flacq).

The Honourable J. G. FORGET. (Elected Member representing Plaines Wilhems—Black River).

The Honourable P. N. A. HAREL. (Nominated Member).

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APPENDIX III—*continued*

The Honourable D. LUCKEENARAIN. (Elected Member representing Plaines Wilhems—Black River).

The Honourable K. S. MACDONALD. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable M. A. D. R. MAIGROT, O.B.E. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable Mrs. L. M. E. ROCHECOUSTE. (Elected Member representing Plaines Wilhems—Black River).

The Honourable J. N. ROY. (Elected Member representing Grand Port—Savanne).

The Honourable J. G. ROZEMONT. (Elected Member representing Port Louis).

The Honourable G. M. D. ATCHIA. (Nominated Member).

The Honourable V. RINGADOO. (Elected Member representing Moka—Flacq).

APPENDIX IV

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

LIAISON OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1952

Dr. The Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM	...	Education.
Dr. The Honourable C. E. MILLIEN	...	Agriculture and Fisheries.
The Honourable A. G. SAUZIER	...	Public Works, Irrigation and Electric supplies.
The Honourable P. G. R. RAULT	...	Forest and Civil Aviation.
The Honourable A. M. OSMAN	...	Labour, Social Welfare and Prisons.

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APPENDIX V

(Part III—Chapter 5 : Reading list)

Mauritius Development and Welfare

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

No.		*Date of Publication*
1.	Memorandum by Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G., on the Development and Welfare Organisation	February 1944
2.	Report on Health Conditions in Mauritius by Dr. A. Rankine, M.C.	March 1944
3.	Mauritius Land Settlement Report 1944 ...	November 1944
4.	Memorandum on the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and on Schemes already submitted	February 1945
5.	Progress Report No. 1	February 1945
6.	Inaugural Meeting of the Central Development and Welfare Committee	March 1945
7.	Milk Production and Distribution, Creameries and Ghee Refineries, Demonstration Poultry Farm 1944, Lard Factory 1944 ...	November 1944
8.	Pine Plantations in Mauritius—Working Plan, Report by H. C. King	January 1944
9.	Co-operation in Mauritius. Report by W. K. H. Campbell, C.M.G.	April 1945
10.	Statement of Financial Implications of Proposed Health and Education Services	April 1945
11.	Memorandum embodying suggestions for financing the proposed Health and Education Services	April 1945
12.	Educational Services including Training College	May 1945
13.	A Scheme for a Teachers' Training College and Attached Schools	June 1945
14.	Report on sanitary conditions affecting an outbreak of Poliomyelitis in Mauritius by Dr. Kenneth Martin and Mr. J. S. Stirton	July 1945

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APPENDIX V—*continued*

No.		*Date of Publication*	
15.	Memorandum on Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Mauritian Ex-Servicemen by Major A. E. de Chazal, O.B.E., M.R.C.P., M.S., F.R.C.S.	July	1945
16.	Irrigation Proposals	August	1945
17.	Mauritius Hemp Industry	August	1945
18.	Report of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee	September	1945
19.	Pine Plantations in Mauritius—Working Plan (Revision) by H. C. King	December	1945
20.	Supplemet to Mauritius Government *Gazette* No. 8 of 1945—Secretary of State's Circular Despatch regarding the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945 ...	November	1945
21.	Memorandum by Dr. The Honourable A. E. de Chazal on Proposed Scheme for Improvement and Expansion of the Medical and Health Services in Mauritius ...	May	1946
22.	Nutritional Investigations in Mauritius 1942–45. Final Report	May	1946
23.	Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan 1946–47 to 1955–56 including draft estimates for 1946–47	June	1946
24.	Memorandum on Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan Estimates ...	June	1946
25.	Progress Report No. 2	June	1946
26.	A Small Scale Experiment in the Use of DDT in Mauritius by H. D. Tonking R. Lavoipierre and C. M. Courtois ...	June	1946
27.	An Essay on Housing, Urban and Rural Planning with special reference to Mauritius by R. Lavoipierre	August	1946

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APPENDIX V—*continued*

No.		*Date of Publication*
28.	Report on a Visit to Trinidad, Louisiana and other countries by P. O. Wiehé ...	July 1946
29.	Report on Estate Housing, Slum Clearance and Town and Regional Planning in the Island of Mauritius—First Report by P. M. Aldred	September 1946
30.	Second Meeting of the Central Development and Welfare Committee	July 1946
31.	Despatches in connection with Land Settlement Schemes	December 1945 March 1946
32.	Ten Year Plan 1946–47 to 1955–56 and Estimates for 1946–47 as passed by the Council of Governmeent on the 22nd October, 1946	
33.	Revised Memorandum on Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan	October 1946
34.	Report on The Tea Industry of Mauritius by Captain E. G. B. de Mowbray, C.B.E., R.N. (retd.)	September 1946
35.	Milk Production and Distribution. Steps to implement recommendations of the 1944 Report by a Sub-committee of the Mauritius Breeders' Club	December 1946
36.	Report on the possibilities of composting urban refuse in Mauritius by J. P. J. Van Vuren	December 1946
37.	Progress Report No. 3	July 1947
38.	Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan—1946–47 to 1955–56. Estimates for 1947–48 as passed by the Council of Government on 8th July, 1947	July 1947
39.	Report on the Engineering aspect of the Sewage Disposal of Plaines Wilhems District and on the existing and proposed filtration plants connected with Domestic Water Supply	August 1947

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APPENDIX V—*continued*

No.		*Date of Publication*
40.	The Use of DDT Residual Sprays in the Control of Malaria over an area of 16 square miles in Mauritius	August 1947
41.	Report on an investigation into the possibilities of cultivating Tung Oil Trees in Mauritius	September 1947
42.	Social Planning and Welfare by L. Silberman	October 1947
43.	Report on the possibilities of Land Settlement in Mauritius	January 1948
44.	Reports on the Mauritius Fibre Industry by G. Winslow Lock, O.B.E. and P. W. Lees	May 1948
45.	Draft Development and Welfare Estimates for 1948–49	May 1948
46.	Development and Welfare Progress Report No. 4	June 1948
47.	Memorandum on Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan and Estimates 1948–49	September 1948
48.	Development and Welfare Estimates 1948–49	January 1949
49.	Report on the Housing of Sugar Estate Workers by Prof. L. W. Thornton White, F.R.I. B.A., M.I.A.	December 1948
50.	Draft Development and Welfare Estimates 1949–50	July 1949
51.	Memorandum on Draft Development and Welfare Estimates 1949–50	July 1949
52.	Development and Welfare Progress Report No. 5	January 1950
53.	Development and Welfare Estimates 1949–50	December 1949
54.	Memorandum on the Development and Welfare Estimates 1949–50	December 1949
55.	Report of the Power Alcohol Committee ...	November 1949

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APPENDIX V—*continued*

No.		*Date of Publication*
56.	First, second and third report of the Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan Reviewing Committee	February 1950
57.	Fourth Report of the Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan Reviewing Committee	March 1950
58.	Draft Development and Welfare Estimates 1950–51	May 1950
59.	Memorandum on the Development and Welfare Draft Estimates 1950–51	May 1950
60.	Development and Welfare Progress Report No. 6	July 1950
61.	Development and Welfare Estimates 1950–51	October 1950
62.	Memorandum on Development and Welfare Estimates 1950–51	October 1950
63.	Malaria in Mauritius with Suggestions for future Policy in regard to this Disease ...	January 1951
64.	Draft Development and Welfare Estimates 1951–52	May 1951
65.	Memorandum on the Development and Welfare Draft Estimates 1951–52	May 1951
66.	Development and Welfare Estimates 1951–52	July 1951
67.	Memorandum on Development and Welfare Estimates 1951–52	July 1951
68.	Draft Development and Welfare Estimates 1952–53	May 1952
69.	Memorandum on the Development and Welfare Draft Estimates 1952–53	May 1952
70.	Development and Welfare Estimates 1952–53	July 1952
71.	Memorandum on Development and Welfare Estimates 1952–53	July 1952

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APPENDIX VI

(Part III—Chapter 5 : Reading list)

Government Publications of General Interest

(ON SALE AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT LOUIS)

Publications already listed in Appendix V are not included

Title	Rs. c.
Census in Mauritius, 1944, Final Report on—M. Koenig ...	5 00
Civil Service Commission 1945, Report of the—(per set of 3 vols.)	15 00
Commission of Enquiry into Unrest on Sugar Estates in Mauritius, 1937, Report of	5 00
Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances which occurred in the north of Mauritius in 1943, Report of ...	2 50
Commission of Enquiry in General Position and Operations of Insurance Companies in Mauritius 1939	1 00
Commission of Inquiry into the Supplies Control Department, 1949	3 00
Commission of Inquiry into the terms of employment of certain workmen of the Railway Department, Report of the	0 50
Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Mauritius, 1926–1943	50 00
Electricity Supply Service in Mauritius, Report on the ...	1 00
Emigration from Mauritius to North Borneo, The Project of Wilkinson	0 45
Employment Registration Bureau, Progress Report on the	0 50
General Notice No. 3 of 1948—Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the Realm amending Letters Patent of 11.9.1913	0 06
Government Gazette No. 4 of 7th January, 1948, containing Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and Order in Council *re :* New Constitution	1 00
Industrial Development Advisory Committee, Report of 1945	2 50
Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Resources in Mauritius, 1940—Sir Bede Clifford	30 00

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APPENDIX VI—*continued*

Title	Rs. c.
Mauritius Archives Bulletin	0 75
Mauritius Economic Commission, 1947–48, Report—Part I	3 00
Progress Report on the Recommendations of the Mauritius Economic Commission	1 50
Recommendations for the Technical Improvement of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service by John W. Murray, Assoc. I.E.E., Assoc. Brit. I.R.E.	0 50
Report of the Committee appointed by His Excellency to consider the conditions of service and status of Supreme Court and District Court Ushers	0 25
Report on a Visit by A. J. F. Bunning, C.M.G., M. Inst. T. Adviser on Inland Transport to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to study inland transport conditions in Mauritius and, in particular, to make recommendations for the future of the Mauritius Government Railway, May—June, 1950	0 50
Report on a Visit to Tanganyika Territory in June 1950—R. C. Wilkinson	0 50
Report on Mauritius, 1950	2 00
Report on the Control of Supplies, Mauritius July 1949—Dr. William Clyde	0 10
Revision of the Constitution—Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies	0 25
Secondary Education in Mauritius, Report on—A. E. Nichols	0 50
Social Insurance Schemes in Mauritius	0 25
The Organisation of Community Development	0 25
The Use of D.D.T. Residual Sprays in the Control of Malaria over an area of 16 square miles in Mauritius—H. D. Tonking and S. Gébert	0 30
Trade Unionism in Mauritius—Ken Baker	1 00
Trade Unionism—K. Baker	0 25
White Paper on Crown Forest Land—Allan and Edgerley	1 00

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APPENDIX VII

(Part III—Chapter 5 : Reading list)

Books on Mauritius published by Non-Government Organisations

Title	*Publishers or Agents for Sale*	*Price*
L'Ile d'Aigle—Naufrage de la barque Diégo (1936) by Father Dussercle.	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Port Louis, Mauritius.	Rs. 2.50
La Pluie à l'Ile Maurice (1935) by Marc Herchenroder.	do.	Rs. 8.00
La Canne à Sucre à l'Ile Maurice (1920) by P. de Sornay.	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Port Louis, Mauritius.	Rs. 10.00
The Evolution of Sugarcane Culture in Mauritius (1937) by A. North-Coombes.	do.	Rs. 8.00
Mauritius and the War (1940) by the Indian Cultural Association.	do.	Rs. 5.00
Grains de Sables (1946) by Georges Pitot (an account of Mauritius troops in the Middle East).	do.	Rs. 2.50
L'Ile Maurice: Guide illustré (1936) by C. Charoux.	do.	Rs. 1.50
Mauritius Almanach and Commercial Handbook (1941) by A. Bax.	do.	Rs. 10.00
Escale aux Pamplemousses (1947) by C. Charoux.	do.	Rs. 3.00
Le Diocèse de Port Louis (1947) by Mgr. J. Mamet.	do.	Rs. 6.00

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APPENDIX VII—*continued*

Title	*Publishers or Agents for Sale*	*Price*
Guide Pratique et Moderne du Petit Eleveur Mauricien (1945) by Dr. Maingard, A. Darné and Captain F. Wilson.	The Standard Printing Establishment, Port Louis, Mauritius.	Rs. 5.00
The Grasses of Mauritius and Rodrigues (1940) by C. E. Hubbard and R. E. Vaughan.	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4s. 6d.
Etude sur les trajectoires des cyclones, by R. de Chasteauneuf	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Port Louis, Mauritius.	Rs. 5.00
Traité élémentaire de la théorie des cyclones dans l'Ocean Indien, by J. R. Raffray.	do.	Rs. 5.00
Dictionary of Mauritian Biography Nos. 1–23.	The Standard Printing Establishment, Port Louis, Mauritius.	Between R. 1.00 and Rs. 2.00 per number.
Early Almanachs of Mauritius, by Dr. A. Toussaint.	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Port Louis, Mauritius.	
Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire de l'Ile Maurice, 1945–47.	do.	Rs. 5.00
Cahiers Mauriciens, 1946.	do.	Rs. 2.50
Cahiers Mauriciens, 1947.	do.	Rs. 2.50
La Découverte de Iles Mascareignes by Georges de Visdelou Guimbeau, F.R.G.S.	do.	Rs. 10.00

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APPENDIX VII—*continued*

Title	*Publishers or Agents for Sale*	*Price*
L'Ile Maurice et sa Civilisation.	G. Durassié & Cie. 64, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.	Rs. 50.00
La Défense de Notre Patrimonie, by Pierre de Sornay.	Nouvelle Imprimerie Co-opérative	Rs. 3.00
Visits and Despatches (1598–1948) by P. J. Barnwell, M.A.	The Standard Printing Establishment, Port Louis, Mauritius.	Rs. 10.00
A History of Indians in Mauritius, by K. Hazareesing.	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Port Louis, Mauritius.	Rs. 25.00
Mes Champs et Mon Moulin by F. North-Coombes.	do.	Rs. 10.00
MAPS OF MAURITIUS		
Map of Mauritius (quarter inch to mile).	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Port Louis, Mauritius.	R. 0.25
Ordnance Survey Map (Six sheets: one inch to mile).	E. Stanford, Ltd., London.	15s. 0d.
The Mauritius Atlas	Collins-Longman, London.	3s. 6d.

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APPENDIX VIII

(Part III—Chapter 5 : Reading list)

Out-of-print Books on Mauritius

(a) GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

Mauritius Ilustrated (London, 1914) by A. Macmillan.

L'Île Maurice (Mauritius, 1921) by W. E. Hart.

Island of Mauritius (Mauritius, 1928) by R. Philogène.

(b) HISTORY.

T'eylandt Mauritius (1598–1710), (Mauritius, 1905), by A. Pitot.

L'Île de France (1715–1810), (Mauritius, 1905), by A. Pitot.

L'Île Maurice (1810–1833), by A. Pitot.

The History of Mauritius or the Isle of France (London, 1801), by Charles Grant, Viscount de Vaux.

Île de France, Documents pour servir à son histoire civile et militaire (Mauritius, 1925) by St. Elme le Duc.

Île de France sous Decaen (1803–1810), (Paris 1901), by Henri Prentout.

Le Combat du Grand Port et la fin de l'occupation française (Mauritius, 1910), by Léon de Froberville.

Sea fights and Corsairs of the Indian Ocean, being the naval history of Mauritius from 1715 to 1810. (Mauritius, 1934), by H. C. M. Austen, C.B.E.

Some account of the state of slavery in Mauritius since the British occupation in 1810 (Mauritius, 1830), by Charles Telfair.

Mauritius, Records of private and public life (1871–1874), Edinburgh, 1894), by Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon.

Port Louis, Deux Siècles d'Histoire (1735–1935), (Mauritius, 1936), by A. Toussaint.

(c) TRAVELS.

Créoles and Coolies ; or five years in Mauritius (London, 1859), by Rev. Patrick Beaton.

Sub-tropical rambles in the land of the Aphanapteryx, (London, 1873), by Colonel Nicholas Pike.

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APPENDIX VIII—*continued*

(d) ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL.

Les Indiens à l'Île Maurice (Mauritius, 1935), by Aunauth Beejadhur.

Report on the Prevention of Malaria in Mauritius (London, 1908), by Ronald Ross.

Statistiques de l'Île Maurice et ses Dépendances (Mauritius, 1886), by Baron d'Unienville.

The Sugar Industry of Mauritius. A study in correlation, (London, 1919), by A. Walter.

(e) NATURAL HISTORY.

The Dodo and its kindred. (London, 1848), by H. E. Strickland and A. G. Melville.

Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles (London, 1877), by J. G. Baker.

Faune malacogique terrestre et fluviatile des îles Mascareignes (Paris, 1921), by Louis Germain.

(f) FOLK-LORE.

Les parlers créoles des Mascareignes (Paris, 1891), by A. Dietrich.

Etude sur le patois créole mauricien (Nancy, 1880), by Charles Baissac.

Le Folk-lore de l'Île Maurice (texte créole et traduction française) (Paris, 1888), by Charles Baissac.

(g) FICTION.

Paul et Virginie, (first edition published in 1838), by Bernardin de Saint Pierre.

Les guêpes mauriciennes, (Paris 1861), by Matou.

The Island, (London 1914), by Elenor Mordaunt.

Dans les îles là-haut Archipel de Chagos (Mauritius, 1937), by Father Dussercle.

NOTE.—A copy of each of these works is available at the Carnegie Library, Curepipe, Mauritius. In England most of them can be consulted in the British Museum and the Colonial Office Library.

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APPENDIX IX

(Part III—Chapter 5 : Revised list)

Publications printed in Mauritius in 1952

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Archives Department

Annual report of the Archives Office, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
19p., 24.6cm R. 0.25 cs.

Central Statistical Office

Year book of statistics. *Processed,* 1952 no. 5 1950.

Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund

Annual report of the Directors of the Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund, 1950. The Government Printer, 1952.
5p., 24.5cm.

Annual report of the Directors of the Civil Service Widows and Orphons' Pension Fund, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
5p., 24.5cm. R. 0.25 cs.

Colonial Secretariat

Mauritius General Clerical Service List. The Government Printer, 1952.
12p., 24.7cm.

Staff List. The Government Printer, 1952. 1st January, 1952.

Ordinances as passed by the Legislative Council of Mauritius during the year 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
vi, 278, xviip., 24.8cm. Rs. 5.00

A collection of proclamations and Government Notices published during the year 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
351p., 24.7cm. Rs. 6.00

Estimates, 1952–53, as passed by the Legislative Council on the 20th June, 1952. The Government Printer, 1952.
237p., 33.5cm. Rs. 5.00

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Financial report for the year 1950–51. The Government Printer, 1952.

72p., 33.5cm. Rs. 3.00

Memorandum on estimates, 1952–53. The Government Printer, 1952.

21p., 33.5cm. R. 1.00

Report on Mauritius, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

158p., 21.2cm. Rs. 5.00

General Orders Establishment. The Government Printer, 1952.

192p., 21.1cm. Rs. 5.00

Commissions

SMITH, JAMES DAVID MAXWELL.

Final report on Salaries Commission, 1951. The Government Printer, 1951.

172p., 33.7cm. Rs. 15.00

RAMAGE, RICHARD OGILVY

Report of an enquiry into the emoluments of officers and others employed by the Government of Mauritius, 1952. The Government Printer, 1952.

239p., 33.2cm. Rs. 20.00

Co-operation Department

Annual report of the Department of Co-operation for the year ended 30th April, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

41p., 24.4cm. R. 0.75 cs.

By-laws of the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. The Government Printer, 1952.

10p., 25cm.

Council Office

Mauritius Legislative Council—Debates. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1952.

nos. 30–60 1948–49 Between R. 0.25 cs. and

,, 13–44 1950 R. 1.00 cs. each

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Mauritius Legislative Council—Debates. The Government Printer, 1952.

nos. 34–40 1951 Between R. 0.25 cs. and
,, 1–36 1952 R. 1.25 cs. each

Mauritius Legislative Council—Sessional papers. The Government Printer 1951–52.

no. 13 1951
,, 1 1952 Between R. 0.25 cs. and
nos. 3– 9 1952 R. 1.50 cs. each
,, 11–14 1952

Mauritius Legislative Council—Rulings on procedure and practice given by the President and the Vice-President of the Council and observations and directions by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the guidance of business in the Council. First, second and third sessions (1st September, 1948 to December, 1951). The Government Printer, 1952.

22p., 24.5cm. R. 0.50 cs.

Mauritius Legislative Council—Minutes of proceedings: 3rd session 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

xx, (265) p., 33.6cm. Rs. 5.00

White paper on the proposed declaration of Vacoas—Phœnix, exclusive of the area occupied by the War Department, and Mahebourg as Towns. The Government Printer, 1952.

6p., 24.4cm. R. 0.25 cs.

Customs Department

Annual report of the Customs Department for the year 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

42p., 24.5cm. R. 0.75 cs.

Cyclone and Drought Insurance Board

Report on the working of the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

4p., 24.7cm. R. 0.25 cs.

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APPENDIX IX--*continued*

Department of Agriculture

Annual report of the Department of Agriculture, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
89p., 24.4cm. R. 1.25 cs.

Cutworms. The Government Priter, 1952.
3p., 25.6cm. (Advisory leaflet No. 5).

MAURITIUS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Curriculum for the special one year course of tropical agriculture. The Government Printer, 1952.
3p., 25.5cm.

Regulations for the award of scholarship and syllabus for the Diploma Course. The Government Printer, 1952.
16p., 24.8cm. R. 0.25 cs.

Syllabus for Entrance and Scholarship examinations. The Government Printer, 1952.
7p., 24.8cm.

SUGARCANE RESEARCH STATION

Twenty-first annual report of the Sugarcane Research Station, 1950. The Government Printer, 1952.
41p., 24.7cm. R. 0.75 cs.

Twenty-second annual report of the Sugarcane Research Station, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
37p., 24.5cm. R. 0.75 cs.

Development and Welfare

Mauritius Development and Welfare—Ten Year plan: 1946–47 to 1955–56—Draft estimates for 1952–53. The Government Printer, 1952.
36p., 33.8cm. (Publication No. 68).

Memorandum on the Mauritius Development and Welfare draft estimates, 1952 53. The Government Printer, 1952.
3p., 33.7cm. (Publication No. 69).

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Mauritius Development and Welfare—Ten Year plan: 1946–47 to 1955–56—Estimates for 1952–53 as passed by the Legislative Council on 27th June, 1952. The Government Printer, 1952.

72p., 33.5cm. (Publication No. 70).

Memorandum on the Mauritius Development and Welfare estimates, 1952–53. The Government Printer, 1952.

3p., 34cm. (Publication No. 71).

Discharged Persons' Aid Committee

Annual report of the Discharged Persons' Aid Committe for the year 1951. The Government Printer 1952.

5p., 24.4cm. R. 0.25 cs.

District Administration

Report on district administration in Mauritius for 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

11p., 24.5cm. R. 0.25 cs.

Education Department

Education Officers' conference, 1951—The road ahead. The Government Printer, 1952.

47p., 24.1cm. R. 0.75 cs.

Annual report of the Education Department for the year ending 31st December, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

82p., 24.6cm. Rs. 1.25 cs.

Technical education in Mauritius. The Government Printer, 1952.

14p., 24.5cm. R. 0.25 cs.

ROYAL COLLEGE

Master's memoranda. The Government Printer, 1952.

8p., 14.1cm.

Royal College—Prize giving, 1952. The Government Printer, 1952.

11p., 16cm.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Royal College rules. The Government Printer, 1952.
18p., 14.2cm.

ROYAL COLLEGE SCHOOL
Royal College School—Prize giving, 1952. The Government Printer, 1952.
17p., 15.5cm.

Government Printing Office
Annual report of the Government Printing Office, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
9p., 25cm. R. 0.25 cs.

Harbour and Quays Department
Annual report of the Harbour and Quays Department for the year. *Processed,* 1952.
10p., 35.5cm.

Judicial Department
Annual report of the Judicial Department, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
10p., 24.5cm. R. 0.25 cs.

ESPITALIER-NOËL, R. *compiler.*
The Mauritius reports, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
203p., 24.8cm. Rs. 20.00

MAGISTRACIES
Annual report on Rodrigues for the year 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.
27p., 24.5cm. R. 0.50 cs.

Mauritius Agricultural Bank
Report for the year ended 31st December, 1951. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1952.
13p., 22.3cm.

Mauritius Institute
Annual report of the Mauritius Institute, 1950. The Government Printer, 1952.
28p., 24.6cm. R. 0.50 cs.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Medical and Health Department

Exposition de la santé, 1952. Port Louis, Esclapon Limited, 1952. A series of talks given at the M.B.S.

59p., 18.2cm. Rs. 1.50

Annual report on the Medical and Health Department, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

133p., 24.5cm. Rs. 2.00

MALARIA ERADICATION SCHEME

Malaria Eradication Scheme—Annual report, 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

17p., 24.6cm.

Police Department

Annual report on the Mauritius Police Force and on Crime and the Government Fire Services for the year 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

61p., 24.5cm. R. 1.00 cs.

Mauritius Police Force—The laws of proof in criminal matters. The Government Printer, 1952.

44p., 16.4cm.

Poll Tax Department

Annual report of the Poll Tax Department, 1950–51. The Government Printer, 1952.

6p., 24.7cm. R. 0.25 cs.

Public Assistance Department

Combined report on social welfare for 1950 and 1951 summarising the activities of the various government departments concerned and of voluntary societies . . . *Processed*, 1952.

45p., 35cm.

Royal Alfred Observatory

Results of magnetical and meteorological observations. The Government Printer, 1951–52.

v.35, pts. 1–10.

Supplies Control Department

Annual report of the Supplies Control Department for the year 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

15p., 24.7cm. R. 0.25 cs.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Tobacco Board

Report on the operations of the Tobacco Board and the Tobacco Warehouse for the year ended 30th June, 1952. Port Louis, " La Nouvelle Imprimerie Co-opérative," 1952.

25p., 21cm.

Transport Control Board

Annual report on the Transport Control Board for the year 1951. The Government Printer, 1952.

4p., 24.6cm. R. 0.25 cs.

SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Municipal Council of Port Louis

Minutes of proceedings. Port Louis, Imprimerie Commerciale, 1952.

no. 17 1951.

nos. 1–15 1952.

PRIVATE PUBLICATIONS

Atmaram, ***Pandit***

Découverte à Maurice. Port Louis, The Shradanand Printing Establishment, 1952.

11p., 22.5cm.

Avice, J. R. d'

A guide to cane testers. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1952.

55p., 21cm. Rs. 5.00

Chazal, Malcolm de

Le livre de conscince. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.

480p., 16.5cm. Rs. 15 00

Le roi du monde. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.

22p., 16.7cm. Rs. 3.00

La Bible du mal. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.

123p., 10 *diagrs.*, 12.5cm.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

L'Evangile de l'eau. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.
115p., 16.7cm. Rs. 50.00

La fin du monde. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.
50p., 17cm. Rs. 10.00

Le livre d'or. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.
87p., 17cm. Rs. 50.00

La grande révélation. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.
148p., 15.3cm. Rs. 10.00

Le livre des principes. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.
78p., 16.8cm Rs. 10.00

La science immortelle. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.
6p., 15cm.

Comité d'Organisation à l'Exposition de Tananarive, *Editor*

L'Ile Maurice et ses industries. Port Louis, Esclapon Limited, 1952.
48p., 21.5cm.

Donat, The Revd. V., *Editor*

A happy Christmas. Port Louis, The Modern Printing. 1951.
4p., 22.5cm.

Fanchette, Régis

Impressions de voyage. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1952.
99p., 21cm. Rs. 6.00

Fieldhouse, Edwin

Archaeology and the Bible. Curepipe Road, *Processed.* 1952.
16p., 21cm.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Government Teachers Benevolent Fund

The Government Teachers Benevolent Fund—Revised rules and regulations. Port Louis, The Modern Printing, 1952.
19p., 15.8cm.

Guérin, René

Le perroquet éteint de Maurice. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationary Cy. Ltd., 1951.
15p., 23.4cm.

Le perroquet éteint de Rodrigues. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1951.
8p., 24cm.

La tourterelle de Surate. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1951.
4p., 24cm.

Le pigeon hollandais des Seychelles. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952
3p., 23.8cm.

La colombe tambourette. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
4p., 23.8cm.

Le pigeon hollandais des Comores. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
3p., 23.8cm.

La colombe éteint de Rodrigues. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
3p., 23.8cm.

La cateau verte des Seychelles. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
2p., 23.9cm.

La tourterelle rouge. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
2p., 23.9cm.

Le biset ou pigeon sauvage. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
5p., 23.9cm.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Le coucou de Madagascar. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

4p., 23.9cm.

Le coucou gris. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

5p., 23.9cm.

Le pigeon hollandais. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

8p., 23.9cm.

La cateau noire des Seychelles. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

3p., 23.9cm.

Le coucou d'Assomption. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

2p., 23.8cm.

Le coucou d'Aldabra. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

2p., 23.8cm.

Le grand Vasa. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

4p., 23.8cm.

La peruche éteinte de Rodrigues. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

3p., 23.8cm.

Le dronte ou dodo. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

14p., 24cm.

Le petit Vasa. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

4p.,23.8cm.

Le grand perroquet des Comores. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

2p., 23.8cm.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Le perroquet Mascarin. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
9p., 23.9cm.

La peruche de Madagascar. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
5p., 23.6cm.

Le solitaire de Rodrigues. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
20p., 24cm.

Le petit perroquet des Comores. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
3p., 24cm.

Le rollier de Madagascar. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
6p., 24cm.

Le Courol. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
5p., 24cm.

Le martin pêcheur huppé. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
4p., 23.7cm.

Le leptosome de la grande Comore. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
2p., 23.7cm.

L'effraie commune. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
5p., 23.5cm.

Le guêpier de Madagascar. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.
4p., 23.5cm.

Hart, Robert-Edward

Le Réduit. Port Louis. The Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1952.
12p., illus., 21cm. Rs. 3.00
Forword by His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Jouvancourt, Hugues de, *Editor*

Poètes et prosateurs de l'Île Maurice: Anthologie 1850–1951. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

260p., illus., 27cm. Rs. 30.00

Lalouette, Ph.

L'enfer, le ciel, le purgatoire. Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment, 1952.

51p., 22.5cm. Rs. 1.50 cs.

Le Juge de Segrais, Xavier

Vingt nouveaux zolies zistoires dans créole Maurice et 63 zolies zimages par Missié Lézize de Ségré. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

53p., 21.8cm. Rs. 2.75 cs.

Loreto Convent of Port Louis, *Editors*

Physical geography. Port Louis, Esclapon Limited, 1952.

87p., 18.5cm.

Mahmood-Ahmad, H. M. B.

Le communisme et la démocratie. Rose Hill, The Shiva Mayam Printing Press, 1952.

32p., 20.8cm.

Maingard, Dr. Jocelyn

Memorandum on the creation of the Mauritius Blood Bank. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

13p., 21.4cm.

Mamet, Magda

La rébellion de l'esprit. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

52p., 19.2cm. Rs. 5.00

Maudho, S.

Handbook of geography. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

47p., 22.1cm. Rs. 3.00

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture, *Editors*

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture—The President's report for the year 1951–52. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

31, lviip., 32cm.

Chambre d'Agriculture de l'Île Maurice—Rapport du Président sur l'exercice 1951–52. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

32, lviip., 32cm.

Mauritius Commercial Bank Employees Association, *Editors*

Status de The Mauritius Commercial Bank Employees Association. Port Louis, The Modern Printing, 1952.

15p., 15.8cm.

Mauritius Maternity and Child Welfare Society, *Editors*

Annual reports and accounts of the Mauritius Maternity and Child Welfare Society for the period: 1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1952. Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment, 1952.

14p., 25.3cm.

Muslim Benevolent and Welfare Society,

Rules and regulations of the Muslim Benevolent and Welfare Society. Port Louis, Imprimerie " Aux Galeries Populaires," 1952.

16p., 25.4cm. R. 1.00

Ng Kwet Chan

Flâneries. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press, 1952.

21p., 16.7cm. Rs. 2.00

Poems.

Otter-Barry, The Rt. Revd. Hugh, Bishop of Mauritius, *Editor*

A memorial service for His late Majesty King George VI. The Government Printer, 1952.

7p., 24.5cm.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Railway Memorial and Beneficient Association, *Editors*

Railway Memorial and Beneficient Association rules and regulations, 1952. Port Louis, The Modern Printing, 1952.

12p., 16cm.

Smith, A. Gordon

Notes on citizenship for Standards V and VI of the Primary Schools of Mauritius. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1952.

46p., 21.2cm.

Société de Bienfaisance de Quatre Bornes,

Status de la Société de Bienfaisance de Quatre Bornes. Port Louis, The Modern Printing, 1952.

22p., 16cm.

Société de Secours Mutuels de Port Louis, *Editors*

Status de la Société de Secours Mutuels de Port Louis. Port Louis, The Modern Printing, 1952.

20p., 16cm.

Sornay, P. de

La fumure au nitrate naturel du Chili et au sulphate d'ammoniaque. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

13p., 21.2cm.

Sornay, P. de and Sornay, A. de

Manuel de la canne à sucre à l'usage des chargés de cours et des élèves des grandes écoles coloniales. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952.

279p., 22.5cm. Rs. 18.50 cs.

A revised 2nd edition.

Yeh, E.

Recollections. Port Louis, The Popular Printing, 1952.

20p., 18cm.

Poems.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

PERIODICALS

Amaranth, The

Port Louis, The Almadinah Press.

no. 3 April 1952. R. 1.00

,, 4 October 1952. R. 1.00

Breeders' news, The

Organ of the Mauritius Breeders' Club. Port Louis, The Almadinah Press (first instalment). Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment.

v. 8, no. 6 March—April 1952. Rs. 2.00

v. 9, ,, 3 September—October 1952. R. 1.00

Chinese Students Association quarterly, The

Port Louis, The Popular Printing.

2nd year, no. 8 Oct.—Dec. 1951. R. 0.75 each

3rd year, nos. 9–11 Jan.—Sept. 1952.

Church magazine

Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

December 1951. R. 0.20 each

January—November 1952.

Cosmos

Organ of the Sino-Mauritian Association. Port Louis, The Colonial Printing.

nos. 3–5 July—December, 1952. R. 1.00 each

Dictionnaire de biographie mauricienne

Published by the *Société de l'Histoire de l'Ile Maurice*. Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment.

no. 25 May, 1952 Rs. 2.00

Diocesan quarterly magazine, The

Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment.

v. 12, nos. 8–11 Jan.—Oct., 1952 Rs. 2.00 p.a.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Essor, L'

Organ of the *Cercle Littéraire de Port Louis.* Port Louis, " Imprimerie Commerciale."

32nd/33rd year, nos. 294–295 Sept.—Dec., 1951. R. 1.50 cs.

33rd year, nos. 296–297 Jan.—Apr., 1952. R. 1.50 cs.

Everybody's review

Port Louis, The Almadinah Press.

no. 5 1952. Rs. 3.00

Indian cultural review, The

Quarterely organ of the Indian Cultural Association. Port Louis, Esclapon Limited.

October, 1952. R. 1.50 cs.

Journal of the Mauritius New-Church

Curepipe Road, *processed.*

nos. 1–3 Oct.—Dec., 1951.

nos. 1–7 Jan—July, 1952.

Légionnaires

Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment.

no. 26 January—March, 1952. R. 0.25 cs.

Maurice sports

Organ of the Mauritius Sports Association. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Cy., Ltd.

no. 1 November, 1952. Rs. 2.00

no. 2 December, 1952. Rs. 2.00

Mauritius Institute bulletin, The

Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment.

v. 3, pt. 3 November, 1952. Rs. 5.00

Reality

Phœnix, *Processed.*

November, 1952. R. 1.00

December, 1952 R. 1.00

Revue agricole de l'île Maurice, La

Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

v. 30, no. 6 Nov.—Dec., 1951.. Rs. 2.25 and since

v. 31, nos. 1–5 Jan.—Oct., 1952. March 1952 Rs.3.50 cs.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

Revue artistique, La

Port Louis, The Almadinah Press (first four instalments). Port Louis, The Regent Press and Stationery.

16th year Jan.—May, 1952. Rs. 5.00 each

17th year June—Sept., 1952. Rs. 5.000 each

Revue de Marie

Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment.

43rd year, no. 4 June, 1951. R. 0.50 each

43rd year, nos. 11–12 Jan.—Feb., 1952.

44th year, nos. 1–5 Mar.—July, 1952.

44th year, nos. 7–9 Sept.—Nov., 1952.

Revue rétrospective de l'île Maurice, La

Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy., Ltd.

v. 2 no. 6 Dec. 1951. Rs. 5.00 each

v. 3, nos. 1–5 Feb.—Sept. 1952.

Royal College magazine, The

Port Louis, The Government Printer.

No. 19 of 1949–50.

Sapientia

Organ of the *Fédération des Professeurs Catholiques*. Port Louis, The Modern Printing.

no. 9 February 1952.

no. 10 July, 1952.

no. 11 October, 1952.

Spiritus

Organ of the *Collège du Saint Esprit*. Port Louis, The Standard Printing Establishment.

v. 1, no. 9 Hilary term 1952. R. 0.75 cs.

v. 1, no. 10 Trinity and Michaelmas terms 1952. R. 0.75 cs.

Youth herald

Port Louis, The Almadinah Press.

v. 3, no. 1 December, 1951. R. 1.00

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APPENDIX IX—*continued*

YEAR BOOKS

Chronique du Turf, La

Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

1951.

Calendrier du Diocèse de Port Louis

Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

1952. Rs. 4.00

Annuaire commercial et touristique de l'île Maurice

Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd.

1952–53. Rs. 5.00

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Note regarding the Map opposite

Since the Map was compiled and drawn the following parts of the Railway line have been dismantled and removed :—

North—The Montagne Longue Branch Line from Terre Rouge to Montagne Longue

West —The Black River Line from Coromandel to Tamarin

East —The section of the Moka Line from Montagne Blanche to its junction with the North Line.

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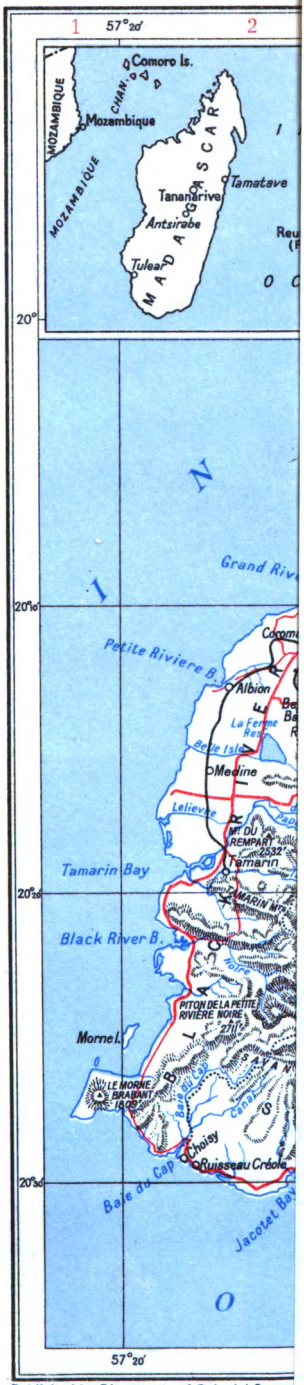

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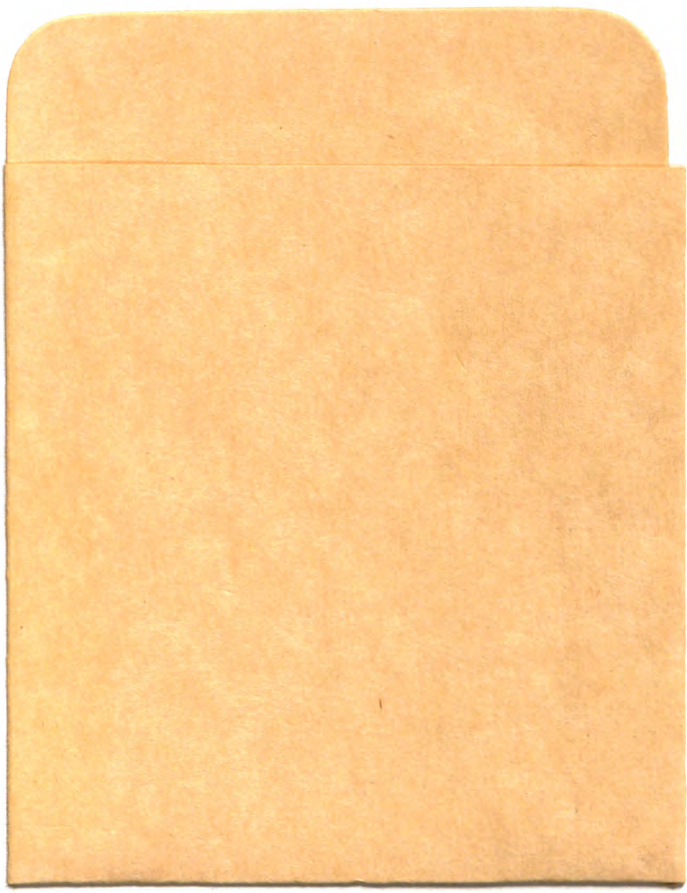

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